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WEATHER CROPS AND MARKETS

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PHILADELPHIA HAS THREE PRODUCE MARKET CENTERS

Over 20,000 Cars of Fruits and Vegetables Handled Yearly Exclusive of Truck Grown in Near-by Localities

The fruit and vegetable markets of Philadelphia might, like Cæsar's Gaul, be divided into three parts—the market house, the potato yard, and the fruit auction. These are the great market centers which receive and distribute yearly over 20,000 carloads of leading lines of produce from all sections of the country.

The great jobbing centers through which this stock finally reaches the retailer, and through which so many thousands of wagon and truck loads of farm products from New Jersey and Pennsylvania are sold by the commission merchants, involve a story of more local nature and will not be described here. Only the markets which are of interest to the producers and the shippers in every section of the country will be considered in this article.

THE MARKET HOUSE.

A congestion of traffic and a confusion of noises seem to characterize the fruit and vegetable business wherever it is conducted on a large scale. At Philadelphia the day's activities open with a roar at the Market House, located on 30th Street between Market and Chestnut Streets. This roar results from the scramble between the trucks and drays as the gates are thrown open for them to take their places at the sides of three long covered platforms, or depots, which have been erected to care for this business. The driveways are along one side of each house, while all along the other side are the railroad tracks on which the cars are placed for unloading.

Although the day's bustle is opened by the rush of the teamsters, the stevedores have been busy all through the night trucking the barrels, crates, bags, boxes, and hampers of the various commodities from the cars to the platforms where they are piled in large stacks according to their marks. This is done so that the commodities are ready for inspection, first by the receivers and then by the buyers who at the appointed hour rush in to get first choice.

These great depots are piled high with potatoes, onions, lettuce, beans, apples, strawberries—in fact, all seasonable fruits and vegetables, not only for the 1,800,000 people in Philadelphia itself, but also for the great surrounding territory, including many of the important Atlantic seashore resorts. The middle, or No. 1 depot, is the largest. There are displayed great piles of all kinds of vegetables. In the No. 2 depot there are more vegetables, but at certain seasons it is given over almost exclusively to onions, so that it has become better known as the "onion depot." The No. 3 depot is usually loaded with fruits; in the early spring the strawberries, then the peaches and the cantaloupes crowd each other for room, and during the winter apples, both barreled and boxed, are displayed.

RUSH FOR FIRST PLACE.

Before opening time the buyers and salesmen gather on the street outside the depots where the salesmen endeavor to get the buyers to look up their offerings as soon as the market opens. A few minutes before the "zero hour" (7 a. m. in the winter, and 5.30 a. m. in the summer), hundreds of men

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BRITISH IMPORTING MORE AMERICAN PORK PRODUCTS

Imports from the United States Larger for First Six Months than for Same Period Last Year.

The percentage of pork and pork products imported by the United Kingdom from the United States during the first half of 1922 was 1.13% higher than during the corresponding period of 1921, according to statistics recently published by the British Government.

The total imports of hog products by the United Kingdom during the first six months of the current year amounted to 570,242,000 lbs., of which 341,309,000 lbs. were supplied by the United States. The imports for the corresponding period of 1921 amounted to 529,911,000 lbs., of which 306,646,000 lbs. came from the United States.

During the first six months of 1922 the United States furnished 94.7% of the British lard imports, 93% of the ham imports and 44% of the imports of bacon.

The following table gives the total imports of pork and pork products by the United Kingdom from all countries and from the United States for the first six months of 1921 and 1922:

Commodity.	6 months ending June, 1921.	6 months ending June, 1922.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*
Bacon:		
Total	317,367,792	314,662,544
From United States	141,310,624	138,589,024
Ham:		
Total	47,099,808	84,564,256
From United States	43,239,168	78,370,096
Lard:		
Total	130,247,040	129,675,840
From United States	110,488,000	122,832,640
Pork:		
Fresh—		
Total	11,480,112	31,690,400
From United States	(1)	(1)
Frozen—		
Total	22,261,120	4,748,912
From United States	10,781,792	112,000
Salted—		
Total	1,455,104	4,900,112
From United States	825,440	1,404,928
Total of above commodities:		
For United Kingdom	529,910,976	570,242,064
From United States	306,645,024	341,308,688

[1] None reported separately for the United States.

Denmark is the chief competitor of the United States in the British bacon trade,

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Live Stock and Meats

CATTLE AND HOG PRICES DROP ON INCREASE IN OFFERINGS

Hog Prices Approach January Low Levels But React At Close—Sheep and Lamb Prices Higher.

Prices of practically all classes of killing cattle declined during the week ending Aug. 26. Liberal offerings materially augmented by western grassers, a draggy market for dressed beef, and to some extent, the disturbed transportation situation were the leading bearish factors.

Shortfed steers and yearlings were numerous, especially at Chicago, and at that market the spread between these and strictly choice longfeds widened. Strictly choice, matured bullocks and yearlings topped at $10.95 and $10.85, respectively, equaling the high marks of the year.

In contrast with the steadiness maintained by the thin "upper crust" of highly finished longfeds, grassers at Kansas City declined 50¢–75¢. Comparable downturns on grassers occurred at other River markets and on medium to good yearlings and matured bullocks at Chicago. The stocker and feeder movement was again abroad, despite uncertain transportation.

Hog receipts were seasonally liberal. The proportion of new crop arrivals increased although medium to heavy butchers and packing sows continued in the majority at Chicago, Omaha, and St. Paul. The August price slump continued and at the week's low time the daily average price approached January's lowest levels. Top light hogs at Chicago fell to $9.40 with the average cost $7.89. With shipping demand light, temperatures high, European buying power seriously impaired, a bountiful crop of hogs being fattened for the fall market, and prospects favorable for a bumper crop of corn, the market was without a stout prop.

FEEDER PIG MARKET LOWER.

Toward the close an upward price revision erased a portion of the early losses, light hogs at Chicago closing steady, with 200 lbs.–300. lbs. butchers largely 10¢–25¢ lower, and packing sows 25¢–50¢ lower. The recent price tumble on fat hogs depressed the feeder pig market to the extent of 75¢–$1 at Kansas City and St. Paul.

The demand for sheep and lambs exceeded the supply and prices advanced. Restricted runs at Missouri River markets forced prices at Omaha and Kansas City to a relatively higher level than at Chicago. Choice native lambs reached $13.50 at Kansas City, while city butchers paid $13.25 for natives. The best westerns offered at Chicago sold at $13. Unseasonably light receipts of westerns accounted largely for the 25¢ upturn. Country demand for feeders and breeding stock was brisk, and best 58 lb.–64 lb. feeder lambs reached $12.75 at Chicago.

Receipts at 10 markets during the week were approximately 272,000 cattle, 452,700 hogs, and 224,000 sheep, compared with 225,301 cattle, 464,496 hogs and 227,011 sheep a week earlier, and 195,461 cattle, 372,679 hogs, and 365,718 sheep during the corresponding week last year.

Cattle.—Features of the week's cattle trade were generous offerings of grass cattle, chiefly from the Southwest and Northwest, at River markets, and at Chicago increased receipts of grassers and shortfed yearlings and a restriction in the supply of longfeds. At St. Paul approximately 60% of the cattle run during the first four days of the week were straight grassers. During that period about 6,000 head of Canadians arrived at that market while Chicago received 26 loads from the same source during the week. More than 3,000 northwestern range cattle, including the Canadians, arrived at Chicago. The movement of Texas steers to East St. Louis was broad and Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas arrivals comprised the bulk of receipts at Kansas City.

The supply of grassers was generally too large for killers, and when 25¢–50¢ declines were enforced by slaughterers, finishers stepped into the breach and bought freely. A few meaty steers left Kansas City for a short grain feed at $8.55–$9, having been bought in competition with killers. Bulk of the feeders at that market turned at $6.50–$7.75, while $6.50–$7.00 absorbed the majority of stocker steers at Kansas City, Omaha and Chicago. Well-bred feeding steers at $7.50–$8 were in demand and country outlet was probably the widest of the year. This was true in spite of disrupted transportation, the effects of which were more pronounced at Kansas City than at other large market centers. Stock calves selling for the most part at $6.25–$7.50 at Kansas City and Omaha, were wanted by countrymen, and stock cows and heifers were in moderate request.

CHOICE BEEF STEERS HIGHER.

At Chicago strictly choice matured beef steers and prime yearlings equaled the year's high mark at $10.95 and $10.85, respectively, but declines on medium and good yearlings were emphatic, in many instances amounting to 75¢, with the loss on shortfed beef steers and yearlings amounting generally to 25¢–50¢. Sales of beef steers above $10.50 were few and most of the yearlings sold under $10, declines placing such stock at a price disadvantage compared with matured bullocks.

Bulk of beef steers at Chicago cashed within a spread of $8.75–$10. At Chicago plain native grassers dropped to $7 and below to killers, but the breadth of demand for stockers and feeders served as a prop to grassers suitable for that outlet. Kansas grassers at Chicago went to killers at $8–

(Concluded on page 196, column 1.)

MEAT TRADE NOT STIMULATED BY COOLER WEATHER IN EAST

Slight Increase in Volume of Chicago Business—Prices Show Varying Tendencies.

(Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago.)

Prices on the various classes of fresh meats both at eastern markets and Chicago showed varying tendencies during the week ending Aug. 25. Veal and mutton were generally steady to firm, beef steady to lower, lamb weak to lower, except for choice grade at New York, and pork steady to higher at Boston and Philadelphia, but weak to lower at New York and Chicago. Cooler weather failed to stimulate trade at eastern markets, while at Chicago there was a slight increase in volume of business.

Beef.—Receipts of beef at eastern markets were normal, and consisted largely of medium and common grades of both steers and cows. Prices were uneven with a downward tendency. At Boston steer ribs and loins declined $2–$3 per 100 lbs. for the week while hindquarter cuts were hard to move at all markets. Choice steers were scarce, but few were wanted. At Chicago the greater part of the steer supply consisted of medium and good grades. Demand was very slow with buyers bidding lower. The supply of cows included few of good grade, with an oversupply of thin, grassy kinds. Compared with the close of the preceding week steers were mostly $1 lower at Boston, 50¢–$2 lower at New York, and weak to 50¢ lower at Philadelphia and Chicago. Cows were $1–$1.50 lower at Boston, and about steady elsewhere.

LIMITED DEMAND FOR BULLS.

The supply of bulls at eastern markets was light, but demand was also limited. At Chicago, the light offerings of bologna bulls sold slowly with prices steady to 25¢ higher for the week. At eastern markets the better grades of kosher beef were generally steady with other grades showing weakness, while at Chicago the better grades were firm to higher with poorer grades steady.

Veal.—Receipts of veal were moderate at all markets. The comparatively light offerings of good and choice grades ruled steady to firm under a fair demand. Medium and common grades were generally steady.

DAILY AVERAGE WEIGHT AND COST OF HOGS, WEEK ENDING AUGUST 26, 1922.
[Price per 100 pounds.]

Market.	Mon.		Tues.		Wed.		Thurs.		Fri.		Sat.		This wk.		Last wk.		1 yr. ago.	
	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.
Chicago	266	$8.39	269	$8.09	266	$7.89	271	$7.97	271	$8.02	295	$7.70	270	$8.05	265	$8.72	263	$8.19
E. St. Louis	198	9.43	194	9.27	197	9.72	180	9.33	186	9.50	190	9.43	191	9.33	200	9.46	203	9.20
Kansas City	216	8.62	204	8.65	218	8.31	203	8.58	222	8.48	224	8.59	212	8.54	213	8.84	221	8.43
Omaha	276	7.70	283	7.61	275	7.45	287	7.32	292	7.47	287	7.57	283	7.49	282	7.85	278	7.33
S. St. Joseph	237	8.27	230	8.50	239	8.03	246	8.19	231	8.44	234	8.47	237	8.26	239	8.51	.....	.....
S. St. Paul	285	7.53	247	7.72	261	7.31	262	7.44	235	7.88	246	7.68	256	7.53	265	7.97	259	7.66

The above prices are computed on packer and shipper purchases.

RECEIPTS, SHIPMENTS, AND LOCAL SLAUGHTER, WEEK ENDING AUGUST 26, 1922.

Market.	Cattle and calves.			Hogs.			Sheep.		
	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.
Chicago	73,784	18,012	55,772	127,166	18,805	108,361	76,259	23,995	52,264
Denver	10,302	5,561	2,277	5,136	74	4,910	9,388	7,568	1,916
East St. Louis	40,111	22,731	15,312	46,606	16,788	23,757	14,807	2,204	8,134
Fort Worth [1]	24,403	10,783	13,812	4,878	769	3,495	5,576	3,304	823
Indianapolis	10,717	7,154	4,664	43,163	18,798	26,021	5,821	3,797	1,979
Kansas City	88,385	46,750	35,231	36,531	10,021	27,025	19,797	5,182	14,798
Oklahoma City [1]	9,832	3,942	4,605	4,465	.....	3,873	80	150	151
Omaha	39,836	21,125	8,093	52,590	10,935	36,161	59,654	25,557	20,918
St. Joseph [1]	17,487	5,859	9,412	32,063	7,532	24,163	9,754	2,849	6,601
St. Paul [1]	38,464	18,533	15,756	24,575	3,616	20,787	14,008	1,916	11,347
Sioux City	14,715	9,664	4,408	34,314	13,051	21,274	2,923	404	2,141
Wichita	7,166	5,426	6,035	9,693	757	8,808	433	227	187
Total	375,200	175,540	175,377	421,180	101,146	408,635	218,500	77,353	121,259
Previous week	324,492	150,578	170,980	415,203	95,170	313,289	213,045	77,821	128,671

[1] Week ending Friday, Aug. 25.

Heavyweight western veal formed a considerable proportion of the offerings at Chicago.

Lamb.—The bulk of lamb supplies at eastern markets was of poor quality. At Boston Canadian lamb formed a considerable part of the receipts. Trade for the most part was draggy at all markets, and the market had a weak undertone. Some frozen Argentine lambs sold at $20–$23 per 100 lbs. at Philadelphia. Compared with the preceding week's close Boston was steady to $1 lower, New York firm to $1 higher on choice grades and weak on others, Philadelphia steady to $1 lower, and Chicago $1 lower on choice grades and unchanged on others.

Mutton.—The mutton market showed little change from the preceding week. Receipts were light to moderate, and demand fair for all except heavyweights. Good handyweights closed strong to $1 higher at Boston and Philadelphia, with other weights and grades unchanged.

Pork.—The pork market was unsettled with supplies light at eastern markets and fairly liberal at Chicago. At Boston light loins were in best demand, while at Philadelphia 12–14 lb. averages were the best sellers. Receipts at New York showed some increase over the week previous. Boston was 50¢–$1 higher, Philadelphia steady to $1 higher, New York unevenly $1–$4 lower, and Chicago $1–$3 lower for the week.

Australia Selling Meat to Germany.

Australian exporters recently sold to Germany 8,000 tons of frozen beef, equivalent to 25,000 cattle, and 2,000 tons of frozen mutton, according to information received by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. These contracts mark the reopening of trade with Germany on a more extensive scale than before the war.

STOCKER AND FEEDER SHIPMENTS.

Week Ending Friday, August 25, 1922.

	Cattle and calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Market origin:			
Chicago	6,205	.....	17,335
Denver	4,029	.....	1,432
East St. Louis	5,929	56	2,011
Fort Worth	1,643	.....	460
Indianapolis	758	254	286
Kansas City	31,993	2,805	3,324
Oklahoma City	1,307	.....	.....
Omaha	18,042	.....	17,945
St. Joseph	5,228	253	2,849
St. Paul	12,832	2,383	1,795
Sioux City	8,483	144	404
Wichita	2,748	.....	.....
Total	99,197	5,905	47,842
Previous week [1]	86,519	4,206	56,768
Same week last year [2]	82,787	3,012	88,571
State destination:			
Colorado	649	.....	1,432
Illinois	14,177	829	8,495
Indiana	2,242	254	2,676
Iowa	31,602	1,667	10,168
Kansas	6,701	.....	2,374
Kentucky	81	.....	1,782
Maryland	390	.....	415
Michigan	309	217	2,490
Minnesota	532	96	477
Missouri	10,307	942	6,638
Nebraska	22,218	444	5,341
New Jersey	21	.....	.....
New Mexico	203	.....	.....
New York	174	1,456	1,455
Ohio	2,957	.....	2,448
Oklahoma	860	.....	.....
Pennsylvania	3,700	.....	72
South Dakota	488	.....	272
Texas	1,213	.....	.....
Utah	74	.....	.....
Virginia	125	.....	210
West Virginia	.....	.....	118
Wisconsin	174	.....	979
Total	99,197	5,905	47,842

[1] Indianapolis not included.
[2] Denver not included.

LIVE STOCK PRICES, TUESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1922.

[Per 100 pounds.]

	Chicago.	East St. Louis.	Kansas City.	Omaha.	South St. Joseph.	St. Paul.
CATTLE.						
Beef steers:						
Medium and heavy (1,001 lbs. up)—						
Choice and prime	$10.25–10.95	$10.25–10.75	$9.90–10.60	$10.00–10.60	$10.00–10.55	.....
Good	9.10–10.25	9.50–10.25	8.40– 9.00	9.25–10.00	8.75–10.00	.....
Medium	8.00– 9.10	7.50– 9.50	7.00– 8.40	7.75– 9.25	6.75– 8.75	$7.00– 8.00
Common	6.25– 8.00	5.50– 7.50	5.40– 7.00	5.50– 7.75	5.00– 6.75	5.50– 7.00
Light weight (1,000 lbs. down)—						
Choice and prime	10.00–10.85	10.25–10.75	9.75–10.50	10.00–10.65	10.00–10.55	.....
Good	8.85–10.00	9.50–10.25	8.00– 9.75	9.00–10.00	8.65–10.00	.....
Medium	7.85– 8.85	7.50– 9.50	6.60– 8.00	7.50– 9.00	6.25– 8.65	7.00– 8.00
Common	6.00– 7.85	4.25– 7.50	4.65– 6.50	5.00– 7.50	4.50– 6.25	5.25– 7.00
Butcher cattle:						
Heifers, common-choice	4.85– 9.00	4.50–10.25	4.10– 9.00	4.75– 9.00	4.50– 8.50	3.75– 8.50
Cows, common-choice	3.65– 8.00	3.50– 6.50	3.25– 6.15	3.75– 7.00	3.25– 6.60	3.00– 7.25
Bulls, bologna and beef	3.85– 6.60	3.50– 6.50	3.00– 5.00	2.75– 6.00	2.50– 5.50	3.00– 6.00
Canners and cutters:						
Cows and heifers	2.60– 3.75	2.00– 3.75	2.10– 3.25	2.00– 3.75	2.25– 3.25	2.00– 3.00
Canner steers	3.75– 4.50	3.00– 4.00	3.00– 3.75	2.50– 4.00	.....	2.75– 3.75
Veal calves:						
Light and med. wt., med.-choice	10.50–12.00	7.00–11.00	6.75–10.50	7.75–10.25	6.00–10.50	4.50–10.25
Heavy weight, common-choice	4.25– 7.75	3.50– 7.75	4.00– 8.00	5.25– 7.75	5.50– 8.50	3.50– 7.00
Feeder steers:						
1,001 lbs. up, common-choice	5.75– 8.00	5.50– 7.50	5.60– 8.25	6.00– 8.25	5.00– 8.00	4.50– 7.75
750–1,000 lbs., common-choice	5.50– 7.75	5.25– 7.50	5.50– 8.10	5.75– 7.75	4.75– 7.75	4.00– 7.75
Stocker cattle:						
Steers, common-choice	4.75– 7.50	3.50– 7.25	4.25– 7.90	5.00– 7.50	4.00– 7.25	3.50– 7.25
Cows and heifers, common-choice	3.50– 5.50	2.75– 5.50	2.85– 5.65	3.50– 5.25	2.75– 5.25	2.50– 5.25
Calves—						
Good and choice	.....	.....	6.50– 7.50	6.75– 7.75	.....	.....
Common and medium	.....	.....	4.25– 6.50	5.00– 6.75	.....	.....
HOGS.						
Top	9.85	9.85	9.15	9.15	9.15	9.25
Bulk of sales	6.50– 9.65	9.50– 9.75	8.40– 9.10	7.10– 9.00	8.60– 9.10	6.50– 9.00
Heavy wt. (251 lbs. up), common-choice	7.70– 9.25	9.00– 9.50	8.00– 8.90	7.75– 8.75	7.50– 9.00	7.50– 8.75
Med. wt. (201–250 lbs.), common-choice	8.85– 9.65	9.40– 9.85	8.20– 9.10	8.25– 9.10	8.25– 9.10	7.75– 9.00
Light wt. (150–200 lbs.), common-choice	9.40– 9.85	9.40– 9.75	8.15– 9.15	8.90– 9.15	8.60– 9.15	8.75– 9.25
Light lts. (131–150 lbs.), common-choice	8.75– 9.60	9.00– 9.50	8.15– 8.80	.....	.....	8.65– 9.25
Packing sows (250 lbs. up), smooth	6.50– 7.25	7.00– 7.25	6.75– 7.25	7.00– 7.50	7.15– 7.35	6.50– 7.00
Packing sows (200 lbs. up), rough	6.00– 6.65	6.75– 7.00	6.50– 6.75	6.75– 7.10	6.75– 7.10	6.25– 6.75
Pigs (150 lbs. down), common-choice	7.25– 8.50	7.50– 9.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stock pigs (130 lbs. down)	.....	7.00– 8.25	7.75– 8.50	7.00– 8.25	.....	8.25– 8.65
SHEEP.						
Lambs:						
84 lbs. down, medium-choice	12.00–13.00	10.25–12.25	11.00–13.35	11.75–12.85	11.40–12.85	10.75–12.25
Culls and common	8.50–11.75	6.00–10.25	7.00–10.75	8.25–11.75	7.25–11.00	7.00–10.50
Feeding lambs	11.50–12.85	.....	.....	10.00–12.50	.....	.....
Yearlings, wethers, medium-prime	8.75–11.25	7.00–10.25	8.00–11.00	8.25–10.00	7.00–10.25	7.75–10.25
Wethers, medium-prime	6.00– 9.25	5.50– 8.00	6.50– 8.10	6.00– 8.00	5.75– 7.50	4.75– 8.00
Ewes:						
Medium, good, and choice	3.50– 7.50	2.50– 6.00	4.75– 7.15	3.50– 6.50	3.75– 6.50	3.50– 6.50
Culls and common	2.00– 4.00	1.50– 2.50	2.00– 4.75	2.00– 3.50	1.50– 3.75	2.00– 3.50
Breeding ewes (full mouths to yearlings)	5.00–11.75	5.00– 7.50	5.50– 8.50	.....	.....	.....

WHOLESALE PRICES OF WESTERN DRESSED MEATS, TUESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1922.

[Per 100 pounds.]

	Chicago.			New York.		
	Aug. 29.	Aug. 22.	Aug. 1.	Aug. 29.	Aug. 22.	Aug. 1.
Fresh beef:						
Steers—						
Choice	$16.00–16.50	$16.50–17.00	$15.50–16.00	$17.00–18.00	$18.00–18.50	$16.50–17.00
Good	15.00–15.50	15.00–16.00	14.50–15.00	16.00–17.00	16.00–18.00	14.00–16.00
Medium	13.50–14.50	14.00–15.00	13.00–14.00	11.00–15.00	13.00–15.00	11.00–13.00
Common	9.00–11.00	9.00–11.00	10.00–12.00	8.50–10.00	9.00–12.00	8.00–10.00
Cows—						
Good	11.00–12.00	11.00–12.00	11.50–12.50	11.00–12.50	11.00–12.50	11.00–12.00
Medium	10.00–10.50	10.00–10.50	10.50–11.50	9.00–10.00	9.00–10.00	9.00–11.00
Common	7.00– 9.50	7.00– 9.50	8.50– 9.50	8.00– 9.00	8.00– 9.00	8.00– 9.00
Bulls—						
Good	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.00–10.00	10.00
Medium	.....	.....	.....	8.00– 9.00	8.00– 9.00	9.00–10.00
Common	6.25– 6.50	6.00– 6.50	7.50– 7.75	6.00– 7.00	6.00– 7.00	7.00– 8.00
Fresh veal:						
Choice	18.00–19.00	19.00–20.00	16.00–17.00	18.00–21.00	18.00–22.00	16.00–18.00
Good	16.00–17.00	17.00–18.00	14.00–15.00	15.00–17.00	15.00–17.00	13.00–15.00
Medium	13.00–15.00	14.00–15.00	12.00–13.00	13.00–14.00	13.00–14.00	11.00–12.00
Common	10.00–12.00	10.00–12.00	10.00–11.00	12.00–13.00	12.00–13.00	10.00–11.00
Fresh pork cuts:						
Loins—						
8–10 lbs. average	24.00–25.00	25.00–26.00	23.00–25.00	25.00–27.00	25.00–27.00	23.00–24.00
10–12 lbs. average	21.00–23.00	22.00–23.00	20.00–22.00	21.00–24.00	24.00–25.00	22.00–23.00
12–14 lbs. average	18.00–20.00	18.00–20.00	17.00–19.00	18.00–21.00	20.00–22.00	21.00–22.00
14–16 lbs. average	16.00–17.00	14.00–17.00	14.00–16.00	16.00–18.00	18.00–19.00	18.00–20.00
16 lbs. and over	14.00–15.00	13.00–14.00	12.00–14.00	14.00–15.00	15.00–17.00	16.00–18.00
Shoulders—						
Skinned	13.00–14.50	13.00–14.00	13.50–14.50	16.00–17.00	15.00–16.00	15.00–16.00
Picnics—						
4–6 lbs. average	12.00–12.50	14.00–14.50	14.00–15.00	.....	.....	.....
6–8 lbs. average	11.00–11.50	13.00–14.00	13.00–14.00	13.50–15.00	14.50–15.50	15.00–16.00
Butts—						
Boston style	16.50–17.50	16.00–17.50	16.00–17.50	17.00–19.00	18.00–19.00	18.00–19.00
Fresh lamb and mutton:						
Lamb—						
Choice	26.00–27.00	26.00–27.00	26.00–27.00	26.50–28.50	26.00–28.00	25.00–26.00
Good	24.00–25.00	24.00–25.00	24.00–25.00	24.00–25.00	24.00–25.00	22.00–23.00
Medium	21.00–23.00	21.00–23.00	21.00–23.00	23.00–24.00	23.00–24.00	21.00–22.00
Common	15.00–18.00	15.00–18.00	16.00–20.00	14.00–22.00	16.00–22.00	19.00–21.00
Mutton—						
Good	14.00–15.00	14.00–15.00	14.00–15.00	14.00–16.50	14.00–17.00	13.00–16.00
Medium	10.00–12.00	10.00–12.00	10.00–12.00	12.00–13.00	12.00–13.00	10.00–12.50
Common	6.00– 8.00	6.00– 8.00	6.00– 8.00	8.00–11.00	8.00–11.00	7.00–10.00

WEEKLY LIVE STOCK REVIEW.

(Concluded from page 194.)

$8.60, according to condition and quality, and the season's first consignment of Wyoming steers to Chicago sold for slaughter at $6.65–$7.40. A few from that source went as feeders at $7.15. Montanas went for slaughter at $7.25 mostly, and Dakotas brought $6.50–$8. Stocker and feeder dealers absorbed a big string of rough and thin strongweight Canadian steers at $4.60–$5.75.

Price differentials between low-grade killing steers and fat she stock depressed prices of the latter. Choice corn-fed Kosher cows and heifers, dropped at Chicago to $7.25 and $7.50, respectively, and the bulk of the grass cows turned at $4–$5.50. Canning and boning material was wanted and the hide market showed strength. As a result canners and cutters held steady, the bulk cashing at Chicago at $2.75–$3.50.

Trade in bulls was slow and reflected slight net losses for the week. The year's high prices for dealers scored during the preceeding week, were lowered, net losses amounting to around 50¢ for the week. At the close packers were taking the bulk of the vealers at Chicago at $11.50–$12.

HOG PRICES LOWER.

Hogs.—Continued price hammering forced Chicago hog prices to around early January levels. Toward the close of the week, however, an improved shipping demand reflected price advances at eastern markets, and net losses for the week were 10¢–25¢ on butchers and largely 25¢–50¢ on packing sows. Best lights closed at $9.65, a price equal to the high mark of the preceding Saturday. On Wednesday, the low day of the week, light hogs dropped to $9.40, the average cost at $7.89 being 77¢ above that of Jan. 4 when the average cost was the lowest of the year. The highest day's average price of the year was $11.12 on Mar. 3. In spite of the advance toward the close the general undertone of the trade was weak.

At Chicago closing prices on 170 lb.–190 lb. averages were $9.50–$9.65 compared with $9.20–$9.50 for such weights at the low time. Bulk of the 210 lb.–240 lb. butchers closed at $9.25–$9.45, compared with $9–$9.15 at the low spot. On the final session bulk of the packing sows at $6.75–$7.10 were generally 20¢–25¢ higher than at the week's low time, when extreme declines on heavy sows amounted to 75¢ and more compared with a week earlier. Both fat and stock pigs declined largely 50¢–$1.

Sheep.—Native lambs, a large proportion of which lacked finish and carried long ends of culls and ram lambs, formed a larger proportion of the receipts than is usual at this season, the supply of range stock being unseasonally light. The range lambs included generous feeder ends but they met with a brisk country demand at prices closely approaching those of good and choice fat kinds.

At Chicago the general market on lambs closed strong to 25¢ higher for the week, natives and feeders generally showing the full advance. A large proportion of the 58 lb.–64 lb. feeders sold out of first hands at $12.75, while choice fat westerns stopped at $13. None of the latter were available at the close when prices were at the peak. At that time city butchers bought choice natives at $13.25 and packers paid $13, taking the bulk of the corn-belt lambs at $12.65–$12.90, and culls generally at $9–$9.50. Good westerns closed at $12.75 to killers, the feeder end bringing the same price.

Fat, light native ewes reached $7.50–$7.75, and extremely heavy fat natives brought $4. A spread of $6–$7.25 took the bulk of the light supply of handy and strong weight fat ewes. Eastern demand for breeding ewes was urgent. Western yearling breeding ewes reached $11.75 and choice native yearlings brought $9.50–$10. Native breeding ewes of mixed ages sold at $7.50–$8.75 mostly, with most of the full-mouthed kinds selling from $7 down according to weight and age.

Grass yearling wethers, averaging 94 lbs., went to killers at $10.50, while 86-lb. fed yearling wethers brought $11.10. Finishers took feeding yearlings of desirable weight upward to $10 and desirable feeding wethers at $6.50–$7. Grass-fat Montana wethers reached $7.80 for slaughter, light 2-year olds, with a long breaker end, reaching $9.25.

Opening Aug. 28.—Beef steers and yearlings, and lights and light butcher hogs ruled strong to 15¢ higher, while fat native lambs were mostly 25¢ lower. Fat western lambs were steady and feeder lambs strong to 25¢ higher.

Arrivals of western grass steers were the largest of the season. Cow stuff met uneven demand but prices were, for the most part, steady. Stockers and feeders sold actively at unchanged prices. The offerings of western cattle supplied not only numbers but also a good variety from which country buyers might choose.

TOP FOR BEEF STEERS $10.95.

Matured beef steers topped at $10.95 and best long yearlings made $10.85. The bulk of the grain and grass fed bullocks sold at $8.75–$10.25 and the bulk of the western grassers at $6.75–$7.30, about 10 loads of dehorned Montana grassers going at $7.50. A long string of Canadians cashed to stocker and feeder dealers from $6.75 down. Heavy feeders went to the country for a short turn at $7.90, bulk of stockers and feeders selling at $6.25–$7.25.

Top light hogs brought $9.85. A majority of the 210 lb.–325 lb. butchers brought $8.50–$9.60 with the bulk of the packing sows at $6.50–$7.10.

City butchers stopped at $13 for choice native lambs and packers did not go above $12.75, both tops being 25¢ under the preceding week's close. The advance in feeder lamb prices made it possible to sell a string of 52 lb. Nevadas at $13, the high mark on feeder lambs for the season. Aged range wethers of good quality went for slaughter at $7.75.

CHICAGO WHOLESALE PRICES OF CURED PORK AND PORK PRODUCTS.

[Per 100 pounds.]

	Aug. 25.	Aug. 18.	July 28.
Hams, smoked, 14-16 average..	$21.00–23.50	$22.00–24.50	$26.00–28.50
Hams, fancy, 14-16 average..	25.00–27.00	26.00–27.50	29.50–31.50
Picnics, smoked, 4-8 average....	14.50–17.00	14.75–17.50	17.00–19.00
Bacon, breakfast, 6-8 average....	25.00–28.00	24.00–28.00	25.00–28.00
Bacon, fancy, 6-8 average....	33.00–36.00	33.00–36.00	32.00–36.00
Bellies, D. S., 14-16 average..	15.50–16.25	15.50–16.50	15.50–16.00
Backs, D. S., 14-16 average..	12.00–13.75	12.00–13.50	12.00–13.50
Pure lard, tierces.	12.50–14.00	12.00–14.00	13.00–14.25
Compound lard, tierces.....	12.50–13.00	12.25–13.50	12.75–14.00

Stocks of Hides and Skins on Hand, June 30, 1922.

Stocks of cattle hides on hand June 30, 1922, showed a decrease of 15,382 pieces, or 0.3%, compared with similar stocks on hand May 31 of this year, and of 1,730,671 pieces, or 24.5% compared with stocks on hand June 30, 1921.

Stocks of sheep and lamb skins also showed decreases compared with the preceding month and a year ago. The number on hand June 30, 1922 showed 170,705 fewer pieces, or 1.5% less than were on hand at the close of the preceding month, and 2,783,597 fewer pieces, or 20.2% less than the number on hand June 30, 1921.

Stocks of calf and kip skins, on the other hand, showed an increase during the month of June of 170,705 pieces, or 6% over similar stocks on hand at the end of the preceding month but a decrease of 451,655 pieces, or 9.2% compared with stocks on hand June 30, 1921.

	Stocks on hand.			Number sold during June, 1922.
	June 30, 1922.	May 31, 1922.	June 30, 1921.	
Cattle.....	5,347,279	5,362,607	7,077,950	1,540,679
Calf and kip.	4,473,948	4,222,419	4,925,603	1,219,913
Sheep and lamb.....	10,971,445	11,142,150	13,755,042	3,209,581

Imports of Wool at Two Ports.

Wool imports through the port of Boston during the week ending Aug. 26 amounted to 833,882 lbs., having a total value of $244,431. In addition, there were imported 195,217 lbs. of wool on skin valued at $47,071 and 9,793 lbs. of mohair valued at $957.

During the same week the port of Philadelphia received 1,324,297 lbs. of wool having a valuation of $165,264 and 7,189 lbs. of wool on skin valued at $704.

New Publications Issued.

The following publications were issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture during the week ending Aug. 29, 1922. A copy of any of them, except those otherwise noted, may be obtained free upon application to the Chief of the Division of Publications, U. S. Department of Agriculture, as long as the department's supply lasts.

After the department's supply is exhausted, publications can be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. Purchase order and remittance should be addressed to the Superintendent of Documents direct and not to the Department of Agriculture.

Uses of Rural Community Buildings. By W. C. Nason, Junior Agricultural Economist, Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Pp. 32, figs. 15. July, 1922. (Farmers' Bulletin 1274.) Price, 5¢.

A Study of Sweet-Potato Varieties with Special Reference to Their Canning Quality. By C. A. Magoon and C. W. Culpepper, Office of Horticultural and Pomological Investigations. Pp. 34, pls. 3. Contribution from the Bureau of Plant Industry. Jan. 11, 1922. (Department Bulletin 1041.) Price, 10¢.

Inventory of Seeds and Plants Imported by the Office of Foreign Seed and Plant Introduction, Bureau of Plant Industry, during the period from April 1 to June 30, 1919. Pp. 77, pls. 4. July 20, 1922. (Inventory No. 59; Nos. 47349 to 47864.) Price, 15¢.

Service and Regulatory Announcements. Insecticide and Fungicide Board. No. 41. Notices of Judgments 751–775. Pp. 961–981. August 22, 1922. Price, 5¢.

Inventory of Seeds and Plants Imported by the Office of Foreign Seed and Plant Introduction, Bureau of Plant Industry, during the period from November 1 to December 31, 1919. Pp. 88, pls. 6. July, 1922. (Inventory No. 61; Nos. 48427 to 49123.) Price, 20¢.

Hay and Feed

SHARP DROP IN HAY PRICES FEATURES CHICAGO MARKET

Eastern Markets Also Lower—Large Receipts at Several Markets—Demand Limited.

The outstanding feature of the hay market for the week ending Aug. 26 was the decline of $4 per ton in the price of hay at Chicago, caused by greatly increased receipts. Eastern markets were also $1–$1.50 lower but other markets were practically unchanged.

The general demand was limited to the immediate needs of the dealers and consumers and was not large so that material increase in receipts was reflected in lower prices.

A shortage of cars for loading hay was reported in some sections but large receipts at several markets, as is shown by the following table, indicated that the movement of hay had not yet been materially reduced by the strike conditions:

City.	1922		1921
	Aug. 26.	Aug. 19.	Aug. 27.
	Cars.	*Cars.*	*Cars.*
Boston	85	98	.....
New York	184	140	185
Philadelphia	189	84	.....
Pittsburgh	62	60	75
Cincinnati	52	96	218
Chicago	542	221	423
Minneapolis-St. Paul	104	154	88
St. Louis	182	149	.....
Kansas City	499	448	286
Los Angeles	64	41	140
San Francisco	113	127	138

Country loadings were said to be as large as usual except in the southwestern prairie sections.

EASTERN MARKETS LOWER.

Timothy.—More liberal receipts of new timothy hay weakened prices in the eastern markets during the week. At Boston prices were $1–$2 per ton lower. Most of the arrivals were of new hay of good quality, but as the demand was light receivers were inclined to lower prices rather than to incur storage charges. New hay sold at practically the same price as old at New York but demand was rather poor and there was some accumulation toward the last of the week. A large part of the arrivals at Philadelphia continued to be of the lower grades which were of such volume as to have a depressing effect upon both the prices and the demand.

At Pittsburgh and Cincinnati receipts were just about equal to the light demand. At the latter market the normal southern demand was lacking as southern buyers were able to purchase at lower prices at interior points and at other markets.

The southern demand was not large, however, and while a brisk demand was reported at Savannah and other southern markets for available cars of No. 1 timothy, it was stated that any material increase in receipts would overstock the market. Stocks generally were small but dealers appeared unwilling to accumulate a larger supply. More sawmills and other industries which use hay were said to be in operation than at the same period a year ago.

Unusually large receipts at Chicago and prospects of a continued large movement caused a decline of about $4 per ton in that market during the week. Receipts were 542 cars. This was considerably more than the requirements which are estimated at about 60 cars per day under normal conditions.

Although about $19 per ton was the average price of No. 1 timothy, choice cars of light two-wire bales sold as high as $23–$24 per ton.

The markets at Minneapolis, Kansas City, and St. Louis were firm principally because of light receipts, but there was an oversupply of poor hay at St. Louis which was difficult to sell.

DAIRYMEN BUYING ALFALFA.

Alfalfa.—There was an increasing demand for alfalfa at Kansas City and in the Southwest generally. Dairymen in the Eastern and Central States as well as in the Southern States were good buyers. Dry weather in sections of the Southwest is cutting the water supply short and the fourth cutting in those sections is likely to be very light. Reports from the Pecos Valley in New Mexico state that the marketable surplus of alfalfa is the lightest in 10 years. The demand is strong at present and choice alfalfa sold during the week at $13.50 per ton f. o. b. loading station.

Western coast markets for alfalfa were firm. Choice rabbit alfalfa was quoted at $26 and choice dairy at $23 per ton at Los Angeles.

Prairie.—Prairie hay prices were practically unchanged. Receipts were not large and the demand was limited. The stockyards were the principal buyers at Kansas City, but prairie was neglected in favor of timothy at Chicago. A large part of the receipts of prairie at the latter market was

(Concluded on page 199, column 3.)

FEEDS STEADY UNDER LIGHT RECEIPTS AND SLOW MOVEMENT

Buyers Show More Interest in Market—Good Request For Transit Cars—Future Sales Slow.

Trading in feedstuffs was of a restricted character during the week ending Aug. 26 and quotations showed few material changes from the preceding week. Although buyers displayed a little more interest as a result of the strike situation, sales were not of sufficiently large volume to affect the market greatly. Good pastures in most sections, the prospect of a fairly large hay crop and the approaching maximum milling season tended to reduce the demand for manufactured feeds. Purchases for absolute needs seemed to be again the rule.

Production of most feeds was normal and offerings were fair. Receipts were rather light which coupled with continued slow movement assisted in holding prices steady.

According to reports stocks in country dealers' hands are normal or slightly in excess of those usually held at this time of the year.

LESS DEMAND FOR MIDDLINGS.

Wheat millfeeds.—The demand for standard middlings and heavier wheatfeeds dropped off to a considerable extent. The season for small consumption of these feeds is drawing near and the trade showed little inclination to stock up. Flour middlings were offered freely at lower prices. Bran remained fairly firm especially for prompt and nearby shipment. September-October shipment was quoted at a discount of 50¢–$1

(Concluded on page 205, column 1.)

CARLOAD PRICES OF HAY AND FEED AT IMPORTANT MARKETS, AUGUST 26, 1922.

[In dollars per ton.]

Commodity.	Boston.[1]	New York.[1]	Philadelphia.[1]	Pittsburgh.[1]	Atlanta.	Jacksonville.	Memphis.[1]	Cincinnati.[1]	Chicago.[1]	Minneapolis.[1]	Omaha.[1]	St. Louis.[1]	Kansas City.[1]	Los Angeles.[1]	San Francisco.[1]
HAY.															
Timothy and clover:															
No. 1 timothy	26.50	28.00	19.50	20.00	24.00	24.00	20.50	18.50	19.00	18.00	.....	20.50	14.00	.....	.....
Standard timothy	.....	27.00	19.00	19.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	17.50	17.50	.....	19.00	13.00	.....	.....
No. 2 timothy	23.50	25.50	18.00	17.00	22.00	.....	18.00	17.00	16.00	17.00	.....	17.50	11.50	.....	.....
No. 1 light clover, mixed	.....	25.50	17.50	17.00	.....	23.00	.....	17.00	17.00	16.00	.....	19.00	14.25	.....	.....
No. 1 clover, mixed	21.00	23.00	.....	16.50	23.00	22.50	.....	16.00	15.50	15.00	.....	17.00	12.75	.....	.....
No. 1 clover	.....	.....	.....	.....	23.00	.....	.....	16.00	[2]14.50	15.00	.....	16.00	12.75	.....	.....
Alfalfa:															
No. 1 alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	25.00	27.00	22.50	.....	[2]20.00	18.50	15.50	.....	17.00	20.00	18.00
Standard alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	23.00	.....	20.00	.....	[2]17.00	17.00	13.00	.....	14.50	.....	17.00
No. 2 alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	21.00	.....	17.00	.....	[2]14.00	15.00	11.00	.....	13.00	.....	15.00
Prairie:															
No. 1 upland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16.00	14.50	13.50	15.00	11.00	.....	.....
No. 2 upland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15.00	12.50	11.50	13.00	9.50	.....	.....
No. 1 midland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14.00	10.00	13.50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grain:															
No. 1 wheat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18.00
No. 1 oat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22.00	19.00
FEED (bagged).															
Wheat bran:															
Spring	22.75	22.25	21.50	21.00	24.00	24.00	.....	19.50	16.75	14.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Soft winter	23.75	22.25	23.00	22.00	24.00	.....	18.00	20.00	.....	.....	.....	17.00	15.00	39.00	37.00
Hard winter	.....	.....	22.00	21.50	24.00	.....	.....	20.00	18.25	.....	15.00	17.00	15.00	34.00	.....
Wheat middlings:															
Spring (standard)	24.50	24.25	23.00	22.75	29.00	.....	.....	23.50	18.00	16.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Soft winter	.....	.....	29.00	28.00	32.00	30.00	.....	28.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	22.50	.....	44.00
Hard winter	.....	.....	.....	29.00	30.00	.....	25.00	28.00	.....	.....	22.50	.....	22.50	.....	.....
Hard winter wheat shorts	.....	.....	.....	.....	29.00	28.00	.....	28.00	.....	.....	20.00	23.00	19.50	.....	.....
Wheat millrun	.....	.....	.....	.....	29.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17.50	.....	35.00
Rye middlings	22.00	.....	21.00	19.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
High protein meals:															
Linseed	45.50	47.75	43.75	45.00	.....	52.00	.....	45.00	42.50	40.00	44.00	.....	43.50	.....	55.00
Cottonseed (41%)	43.75	.....	42.00	40.00	.....	.....	35.00	39.00	40.50	.....	.....	.....	42.50	.....	50.00
Cottonseed (36%)	42.25	43.75	[illegible]	37.50	34.00	36.00	34.00	37.00	38.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peanut (36%)	48.00	44.00	42.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48.00
No. 1 alfalfa meal (medium)	.....	.....	32.00	.....	.....	30.00	25.00	27.50	23.00	.....	20.50	21.50	20.60	26.00	.....
Velvet bean meal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gluten feed	36.70	36.35	35.95	33.75	.....	39.00	.....	33.00	29.85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
White hominy feed	32.50	32.00	30.00	.....	29.00	29.50	.....	29.00	25.50	.....	23.00	24.50	20.00	.....	.....
Yellow hominy feed	.....	30.75	29.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	29.00	24.50	.....	23.00	24.00	19.00	.....	.....
Ground barley	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32.00	29.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dried beet pulp	.....	[3]35.00	.....	.....	.....	55.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35.00	.....

[1] Hay quotations represent average of cash sales at these markets. [2] Nominal. [3] New.

Dairy and Poultry

BUTTER MARKETS TURN FIRM AT CLOSE OF WEEK'S TRADING

Lighter Production and Smaller Receipts Cause Markets to Strengthen—Undergrades Slow.

After several days of easy unsettled conditions, butter markets toward the close of the week ending Aug. 26 became firm and active, especially on the top scores, and prices were advanced to a level which averaged higher than on the first day of the week.

The steady, seasonal decline in receipts has been upset to a certain extent by the transportation difficulties and a large number of shipments have arrived on the markets from one to several days late. Receipts during the early part of the week contained many shipments that should have come in during the previous week and as a result arrivals were too heavy to be readily absorbed.

On Tuesday the price of 92 score at Chicago and Philadelphia yielded ½¢ and an easier condition prevailed on all of the four large wholesale markets. As the week progressed, however, supplies, particularly of fancy butter, became lighter and the markets became correspondingly firmer.

LIGHTER PRODUCTION A FACTOR.

Production still played an important part as a factor affecting the markets and lighter production was, no doubt, largely responsible for the firmer position of the markets during the past two weeks. Although receipts have been irregular because of the railroad strike, there has been a gradual decrease in arrivals and this, together with reports from the producing section, indicates that the make is rapidly decreasing.

The report of the American Creamery Butter Manufacturers' Association for the week ending Aug. 19, representing the make of 84 plants, shows a decrease under the previous week of 1.7% and an increase over the same week of last year of 5.2%. The size of individual shipments appearing on the markets indicates a marked decrease in the make of other plants also.

The recent hot weather in producing sections played a prominent part in lessening production. The report of the Weather Bureau for the week ending Aug. 22 indicated that pastures in most of the butter-producing States had suffered severely from hot, dry weather and that in many sections stock was being fed. Rainfall later in the week, although beneficial in certain sections, was too scattered to result in general improvement.

This condition had a triple effect on the market. In the first place the weather reports gave operators more confidence in the situation. Later the actual effect was felt in lighter receipts and poorer quality. The latter was undoubtedly of most importance because it was the scarcity of fine butter that caused the markets to become much firmer at the close of the week.

The markets, however, were not firm on all scores. Supplies of lower scores were increased by deterioration of fine marks and although some buyers of fancy butter turned to the cheaper lots, undergrades did not find the same ready demand as the top scores. In fact, Philadelphia was the only market where the medium grades were well cleaned up. At Boston and Chicago medium grades moved slowly and at New York there were rather heavy accumulations. Butter scoring 88 and less was generally more readily moved, partly because of relatively lighter receipts and partly because at times there was a fairly active speculative demand, probably brought about by export possibilities. No actual export business was reported but a few further shipments on an old order were made and negotiations with foreign buyers continued.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF BUTTER AND CHEESE, WEEK ENDING AUGUST 26, 1922.

[Cents per pound.]

CREAMERY BUTTER (92 score).	New York.	Chicago.	Philadelphia.	Boston.	San Francisco.
Monday	36	34½	37	36½	38½
Tuesday	36	34	36½	36½	38½
Wednesday	36	34	36½	36½	39
Thursday	36½	34	37	36½	39
Friday	36¾	34½	37½	36½	39¼
Saturday	36¾	34½	37½	37	39¼
Average for week	36.33	34.25	37.00	36.58	38.92
Previous week	35.25	33.88	36.00	36.08	39.75
Corresponding week last year	40.83	37.88	41.08	41.33	44.08

AMERICAN CHEESE (No. 1 fresh twins).	New York.	Chicago.	Boston.	San Francisco.[1]	Wisconsin.
Monday	20¼–21	19 –19½	21 –21½	19¾	19
Tuesday	20¼–21	19¾–20	21 –21½	19¾	19
Wednesday	20¼–21	20 –20½	21 –21½	20	.....
Thursday	20¼–21	19¾–20	21½–22	20	19
Friday	20¼–21	19¾–20	21½–22	20¼	19
Saturday	20¼–21	19¾–20	21½–22	20¼	19¼
Average for week	20.63	19.83	21.50	20.00	19.05
Previous week	20.54	19.25	21.25	20.12	18.50
Corresponding week last year	20.50	18.92	20.67	19.00	18.65

[1]Flats.

Wholesale Prices of Centralized Butter (90 score) at Chicago.

[Cents per pound.]

Monday	34¼	Friday	34¼
Tuesday	33½	Saturday	34¼
Wednesday	33½		
Thursday	33½	Average	33.88

MOVEMENT AT FIVE MARKETS.

[New York, Chicago; Philadelphia, Boston, and San Francisco.]

	Week ending Aug. 26.	Previous week.	Last year.
BUTTER.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Receipts for week	14,150,307	12,519,084	14,303,009
Receipts since Jan. 1	463,483,087	449,312,780	388,433,088
Put into cold storage	2,262,989	2,134,552	4,382,061
Withdrawn from cold storage	1,815,580	1,662,507	2,024,756
Change during week	+447,409	+472,045	+2,357,305
Total holdings	65,106,208	64,658,799	57,039,971
CHEESE.			
Receipts for week	4,514,538	3,968,244	3,548,761
Receipts since Jan. 1	131,385,065	126,870,527	124,045,544
Put into cold storage	1,790,186	1,587,400	1,440,583
Withdrawn from cold storage	1,216,238	1,030,114	985,166
Change during week	+573,948	+557,286	+455,417
Total holdings	20,495,930	19,921,982	16,585,011
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Receipts for week	3,369,332	3,935,741	4,131,048
Receipts since Jan. 1	120,955,491	117,586,159	104,333,804
Put into cold storage	1,324,162	1,462,281	1,724,528
Withdrawn from cold storage	1,854,181	1,708,452	1,194,350
Change during week	−530,019	−246,171	+530,178
Total holdings	21,145,038	21,675,057	14,104,285
EGGS.	*Cases.*	*Cases.*	*Cases.*
Receipts for week	222,526	231,724	233,245
Receipts since Jan. 1	13,412,043	13,189,517	12,250,896
Put into cold storage	17,136	26,437	44,645
Withdrawn from cold sotrage	99,149	71,688	72,612
Change during week	−82,013	+45,251	−27,967
Total holdings	4,847,607	4,929,620	3,535,566

ADVANCE IN CHEESE PRICES PROMPTLY CHECKS DEMAND

Volume of Trading Decreases When Prices on the Plymouth Cheese Boards Advance Slightly.

The relatively active demand for cheese during the previous week was noticeably checked during the week ending Aug. 26 by price advances in Wisconsin. The increased demand which developed the week before, when markets appeared to have become somewhat steady after more than a month of comparatively dull trading, was apparently too much of a reaction, for on Aug. 21 prices on both of the Plymouth, Wis., cheese boards advanced an average of over a cent. Following this advance, trading was again cut down in volume and a weak undertone immediately became apparent on practically all markets.

The development which will take place within the next few weeks is, of course, a matter of conjecture, especially in view of the apparent decrease in production and the influence which may be exerted by butter markets, but it is obvious that cheese operators are generally conservative this year and that buying interest on any large scale ceases almost immediately when prices pass the point where dealers think the element of risk is great.

PRICE ADVANCES UNEXPECTED.

Judged from the let up in trading and the unsettled feeling which followed, the price advances which occurred early in the week under review were not generally looked for. Buyers seemed willing to trade rather actively at prices ruling the previous week, but when the new quotations were sent out, orders came in so slowly that it was necessary to make slight concessions in order to get any business.

Dealers with carryover stocks of lower cost cheese were able to do this without cutting so heavily into profits, but there were other sellers who were willing to take small losses in order to move goods from their possession.

This was particularly noticeable at Chicago, and it was reported that except for the fact that offerings were light that market would likely have become very weak. Trading at Chicago was confined largely to small lots for which the demaud was about steady.

At the other markets there was apparently a little more confidence in the situation toward the close of the week and prices advanced slightly on some styles. These price advances, however, were probably due to higher cost, and could not be taken as an iudication of more active demand.

BRITISH PORK IMPORTS.

(Concluded from front page.)

the imports from that country during the first six months of 1922 having amounted to 122,697,000 lbs. or 39% of the total. The chief source of the British imports of frozen pork during the first half of 1922 was the Argentine Republic, which supplied 3,634,000 lbs. or 76% of the total.

In spite of the fact that American bacon sells in England for nearly one-third less than Irish and Danish bacon, it is not in such demaud as are American ham and lard. American lard, sells for practically the same price as the best Irish, Danish, and Dutch lard.

CONDENSED AND EVAPORATED MILK MARKETS ARE STRONGER

Markets Steadied by Lighter Seasonal Output—Smaller Supply of Milk Indicated.

Condensed and evaporated milk markets worked to a much steadier position during August than has been noted since about a year ago, when under somewhat similar seasonal influences a more confident tone was also evident. Reports from all sections indicate a lower milk production, and therefore, a reduction in the available supply of milk for manufacturing purposes.

This seasonal change in production was probably the factor of greatest influence on the market. The general situation, however, has also been supported by the fairly active buying which occurs at this time of the year among the domestic trade in anticipation of regular demand. Buying for this purpose, at a time when production is becoming lighter has cleared markets of large quantities of goods, and reduced surplus stocks materially.

STOCKS CONSIDERABLY LIGHTER.

The Aug. 1 holdings of manufacturers reporting for this year and last, as is shown in the accompanying table, show that stocks this year were almost 100,000,000 lbs. lighter than on Aug. 1, 1921, a reduction of over 35%. The relatively heavy movement of goods during July also reduced the Aug. 1 holdings to a much lower figure than the July 1 holdings.

Domestic demand was apparently responsible for practically all of this reduction, as exports have continued to show decreases. July exports amounted to less than 9,000,000 lbs. of condensed and evaporated combined, the percentage of evaporated being materially reduced compared with previous months. Some export trading continues, but most of it may be classed as regular trade. The heavy buying for European relief purposes which featured markets early in the year has been reduced to practically nothing. Some buying for Russia took place during August, but with the probability of Russian harbors soon being closed for the winter, little more business of this nature is anticipated.

Prices which condenseries paid for milk during August were somewhat higher than during July, partly because of the usual seasonal advance at this time of the year. Selling prices have also shown a slight upward tendency, although during July, the latest month for which selling prices are available, the only class of goods showing any material change was condensed milk in bulk. Here again the seasonal demand from ice cream manufacturers and others is probably one of the primary causes.

Butter markets also have an influence on the prices which condenseries will pay for raw milk, although as milk production becomes lighter with the approach of cold weather, less milk is likely to be diverted into butter.

Stocks and Exports of Condensed and Evaporated Milk.
[In thousands of pounds; i. e., 000 omitted.]

Stocks.	Aug. 1, 1922.		July 1, 1922.[1]		Aug. 1, 1921.	
	Case goods.	Bulk goods	Case goods.	Bulk goods.	Case goods.	Bulk goods.
CONDENSED.						
Total stocks.	20,657	22,580	22,125	23,123	30,541	29,426
Total unsold stocks.....	15,197	17,971	16,744	16,261	21,588	24,897
Total unfilled orders..	1	64	183	229	425	14
EVAPORATED						
Total stocks.	116,929	652	141,620	499	174,128	961
Total unsold stocks.....	66,886	644	84,331	351	78,453	939
Total unfilled orders..	6,193	.....	1,196	.....	10,025	.....

Exports.	July, 1922.	June, 1922.	July, 1921.
Condensed milk....	3,387	4,817	5,726
Evaporated milk...	5,436	10,890	11,611
Total.....	8,823	15,707	17,337

[1] Revised figures, including late reports.

Prices to Producers at Condenseries for 3.5% Milk.
[Per 100 pounds.]

Geographic section.	By manufacturers of case and bulk goods.		By manufacturers of bulk goods only.	
	Aug.	July.	Aug.	July.
New England.....	$1.92	$1.73	.....	.....
Middle Atlantic.....	2.02	1.83	$1.93	$1.76
South Atlantic.....	1.78	1.69	1.60	1.45
East North Central.....	1.70	1.58	1.77	1.71
West North Central.....	1.61	1.59	1.57	1.56
Western (North).....	1.74	1.65	1.79	1.71
Western (South).....	1.64	1.61	.....	.....
United States.....	1.71	1.60	1.83	1.72

Wholesale Prices of Condensed and Evaporated Milk.
[To domestic trade.]

Geographic section.	Sweetened condensed. Case of 14-oz. cans.		Unsweetened evaporated. Case of 16-oz. cans.	
	July.	June.	July.	June.
New England.....	$5.11	$5.12	$3.89	$3.91
Middle Atlantic.....	5.13	5.18	3.90	3.87
South Atlantic.....	5.31	5.27	3.98	3.91
East North Central.....	5.28	5.34	3.78	3.75
West North Central.....	5.27	5.20	3.77	3.79
South Central.....	5.56	5.45	3.95	3.95
Western (North).....	.....	.....	4.00	4.03
Western (South).....	.....	.....	3.98	4.06
United States.....	5.24	5.24	3.89	3.89

MILK POWDER REPORT FOR AUGUST.

Manufacturers' Stocks of Powdered Milk.

	Whole milk powder.		Skimmed milk powder.	
	Caso goods.	Bulk goods.	Case goods.	Bulk goods.
Total stocks,[1] Aug. 1:	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
1921.....	302,976	1,082,971	228,721	11,835,044
1922.....	117,995	1,148,441	182,703	7,234,220
Unsold stocks,[2] Aug. 1:				
1921.....	302,976	196,455	99,339	4,435,798
1922.....	117,995	510,797	45,597	1,885,520

[1] Total stocks include all stocks held by manufacturers reporting.
[2] Unsold stocks include that portion of total stocks not covered by current sales or future delivery contracts.

Wholesale Prices of Skimmed Milk Powder During July, 1922.
[Cents per pound.]

Geographic section.	Case goods.[1]		Barrel goods.	
	Range.[2]	Bulk of sales, fresh goods.[3]	Range.[2]	Bulk of sales, fresh goods.[3]
New England.....	33	33	8 -11	8 -11
Middle Atlantic.....	33	33	6 -11	7 -11
South Atlantic.....	33	33	8 -11	8 -11
East North Central.	33	33	7½-11	7½-11
West North Central.	33	33	6 -11	7½-11
South Central.....	33	33	8 -11	8 -11
Northwestern.....	18-36	20-36	5 -12	5 -12
Southwestern.....	26¼-36	26¼-36	8 -13½	8 -13½

[1] Prices reported per pound for case goods apply to milk powder packed in 1-lb. cans.
[2] Includes the highest and lowest prices reported.
[3] Includes the highest and lowest "Bulk of sales" prices reported by different firms.

Prices of other powdered milk products ranged as follows: Whole-milk powder, 38¢–58¢ per 1-lb. can for case goods, and 10¢–30¢ for goods packed in barrels; dried buttermilk, 9½¢–12¢ for case goods, and 3½¢–11½¢ for goods packed in barrels.

Skimmed-milk powder for export trade was reported sold at 10¢ per lb. f. a. s. Atlantic seaboard, and 7½¢–9½¢ per lb. f. a. s. Pacific seaboard.

Exports of Powdered Milk During July, 1922.

Destination.	Pounds.	Destination.	Pounds.
France.....	15,019	China.....	1,410
Germany.....	187,360	Japan.....	46,257
Italy.....	8,839	Philippine Islands.....	2,987
Netherlands....	10,750	Other countries.	2,219
United Kingdom.....	81,050		
Canada.....	3,704	Total:	
Cuba.....	1,025	July, 1922...	383,808
Mexico.....	19,577	July, 1921...	716,321
Panama.....	2,301	Jan.-July, 1922..	4,993,890
Colombia.....	1,310	Jan.-July, 1921..	3,452 190

Butter Exports from Canada Decline During Past Year.

Exports of butter from Canada to the United States during the year ending Mar. 31, 1922, were 3,032,939 lbs. This is a considerable decrease from the 10,693,311 lbs. exported to this country during the year ending Mar. 31, 1920. However, total exports during this period fell from 17,612,605 lbs. to 8,430,591 lbs.

Until recently the United States provided the most important market for Canada's exportable surplus of butter, but the dairy commissioner of the Canadian Department of Agriculture states that the dairy interests intend to develop the United Kingdom and the Continent of Europe as the chief market for their dairy produce in the future.

Exports to the United Kingdom have shown but a slight decrease during the period above mentioned, having been 3,932,674 lbs. for the year ending March 31, 1920, and 3,713,709 lbs. during the year ending March 31, 1922.

BUTTER PRODUCTION INCREASED.

Production of creamery butter in Canada increased 10% in 1921, or from 111,691,718 lbs. during the calendar year 1920 to 122,776,580 lbs. during the calendar year 1921.

The United Kingdom is the most important market for Canadian cheese, exports to that country during the past fiscal year having amounted to 125,942,940 lbs. or 94% of the total exports. The imports of Canadian cheese by the United States during the past year amounted to 2,969,759 lbs., compared with only 641,950 lbs. during 1920–21. Total exports of cheese amounted to 133,849,760 lbs. during 1921–22 and to 133,620,340 during 1920–21.

Cheese production in Canada increased 8% in 1921 or from 149,201,856 lbs. during the calendar year 1920 to 161,062,626 lbs. during the calendar year 1921.

WEEKLY HAY MARKET REVIEW.

(Concluded from page 197.)

reported to have been used in filling previous contracts.

Straw.—The movement of straw continued light and the market was weak. Lower prices were reported at several markets, as is indicated by the following quotations: No. 1 wheat—Boston $14.50, Philadelphia $12, Baltimore $10, Pittsburgh $12, Cincinnati $9, Chicago $8.50, Kansas City $6.25, Omaha $6.50; No. 1 oat—Boston $14.50, Philadelphia $12, Baltimore $12, Pittsburgh $12.50, Cincinnati $9, Chicago $10, Kansas City $6.25, Omaha $7.50; No. 1 rye (straight)—Boston $27, New York $25, Philadelphia $20, Baltimore $28; No. 1 rye (tangled)—Pittsburgh $12, Cincinnati $12, Chicago $10.50.

Fruits and Vegetables

CARLOT MOVEMENT INCREASES NEARLY 2,000 CARS FOR WEEK

Potato Prices Higher Despite Liberal Supplies—Markets Turn Weak on Other Lines.

The carlot movement of 14 important lines of fruits and vegetables, for the week ending Aug. 26, was 15,495 cars compared with 13,651 the preceding week. The heaviest gains were in shipments of potatoes, pears, grapes, and cantaloupes, while movement of apples, lettuce, peaches, mixed vegetables, and watermelons decreased. The season's shipments to date for these lines have filled 251,707 cars and exceeded last season's movement to the same date by about 31,000 cars. Potato markets strengthened, but most other lines showed declining prices.

Potatoes.—In spite of liberal supplies of potatoes in consuming centers and increased shipments from distributing points, prices have strengthened in most city markets. The carlot movement was about 1,800 cars heavier than the preceding week. New Jersey, Idaho, Minnesota, Colorado and Utah furnished nearly three-fourths of the week's movement.

POTATO PRICES HIGHER.

New Jersey sacked Irish Cobblers No. 1 gained 10¢–20¢ in leading cities, ranging mostly $1.50–$1.65 per 100 lbs. An advance of 30¢ occurred in Chicago early in the week, when a range of $2–$2.15 prevailed. A slight decline to a close of $1.95–$2 followed. Giants were firm in New York and Boston at 90¢–$1.05 and advanced in other markets to $1.25–$1.45, reaching a top of $1.80 in St. Louis.

Kansas, Nebraska, and Wisconsin Irish Cobblers, with gains of 15¢–30¢, closed at $1.50–$1.85 in midwestern markets. Kansas and Minnesota Early Ohios, partly graded, were stronger at $1–$1.40 in Chicago and St. Louis. Maine Cobblers were firm in Boston at $1.65–$1.70. New Jersey Cobblers advanced slightly at shipping points the middle of the week but closed firm at $1.15–$1.25 f. o. b. Partly graded Minnesota Early Ohios sold 10¢–15¢ higher at $1–$1.10 f. o. b. Kansas Cobblers were steady at 80¢ f. o. b.

Peaches.—The heaviest carlot movement of peaches was from California, New Jersey, and Michigan. These States shipped 1,365 cars of the total 1,662. Shipments for the week were about 300 cars more than for the corresponding week last season. Eastern Elbertas, sixes and bushel baskets, declined to a range of $2–$2.50 in eastern markets. Missouri and Illinois fruit brought a similar price in midwestern cities. Michigan Elbertas in Pittsburgh and markets farther west sold at $1.75–$2.75, reaching $3 in St. Louis.

Cantaloupes.—The movement of cantaloupes from the Rocky Ford district of Colorado increased to 455 cars from 26 the preceding week, making the total shipments about 250 cars heavier than for the preceding week. California shipped 261 cars and Washington 95. Salmon Tints, standards 45's, from Colorado and California were slightly weaker in leading eastern markets at $3.75–$4.50 and sold at $2.50–$3.50 in other cities. Delaware Pink Meats met good demand in Boston at $2.50–$3.

Onions.—Total shipments of onions at 553 cars were slightly heavier than the preceding week. The bulk of the movement is from sections in the Central West, Indiana sending 174 cars and Ohio 87. Shipments for the week were nearly 200 cars more than for the same week last year. The markets became weaker, with liberal supplies and moderate demand. Middle western yellow onions declined 25¢–50¢ at $1.75–$2.25 per 100-lb. sack in Chicago and eastern markets. Massachusetts Yellow Globes receded in Boston the middle of the week to $2.25–$2.50, but strengthened to a close of $2.50. Orange Co., N. Y., yellow stock declined to $1.75–$2.25 in New York and Philadelphia.

APPLES SLOW AND DULL.

Apples.—The carlot movement of apples decreased from both box and barrel shipping sections. From barrel sections 622 cars were shipped compared with 851 the preceding week. Shipments from box sections were 194 cars compared with 247. Markets were slightly irregular. New York Oldenburgs, A–2½, strengthened slightly in New York City to $2.25–$2.75 per bbl. A year ago this stock sold for $6 in the same market. Oldenburgs in bushel baskets brought 50¢–85¢ in other leading cities. Michigan Oldenburgs ranged 75¢–$1 per bu. Illinois and Missouri Wealthys were steady in Kansas City at $3–$3.25 per bbl. California boxed Gravensteins were steady in New York at $2.50–$2.75.

Grapes.—Shipments of grapes were 1,303 cars compared with 458 the week before. California shipped 1,068, Michigan 169. Supplies were moderate and markets nearly steady. Michigan Champions in 4-qt. Climax baskets ranged 23¢–27¢ in Chicago and Pittsburgh and ruled 16¢ f. o. b. shipping points; Moores Early were steady at 20¢ f. o. b. Midwestern Moores Early closed at 26¢–30¢ per 4-qt. basket.

Other fruits and vegetables.—New York and midwestern round type *cabbage* sold at $20–$30 bulk per ton in leading markets. Massachusetts Domestic cabbage ranged $1.25–$1.50 per bbl. in Boston. Shipments were 400 cars compared with 297 the preceding week. Michigan *celery* in crates of 6–8 doz. bunches ruled $3.50 in Kansas City. Flats brought $1–$1.25 in Chicago and St. Louis, and small crates, 2½ doz., were slow and dull in Cincinnati at 90¢. Shipments were 86 cars. New York Big Boston *lettuce* was steady in New York at $1.75–$2 per crate, slow and dull in other markets at $1–$1.25. Washington and California Iceberg *lettuce* ranged $2.50–$3 in Chicago and Cincinnati. Michigan *pears*, Clapps and Bartletts, were slightly weaker at $1.75–$2 per bushel basket in consuming markets. California Bartletts in boxes sold at auction in New York at $2.85–$4.20 and ruled $3.25 in Chicago. Shipments increased to 1,872 cars. New York Green Gage and Niagara *plums* were slow and dull at $1.25–$1.50 per bushel basket. Michigan plums ranged 75¢–$1.25 in midwestern cities. Alabama and Tennessee *sweet potatoes*, yellow varieties weakened to 75¢–$1.25 per bushel hamper. Virginia and North Carolina barelled stock was slow and weak in Chicago and eastern markets at $2.50–$3.50. Shipments were 534 cars. Delaware *watermelons*, Tom Watsons, 28-lb. average, closed at $500 bulk per car in Pittsburgh. Missouri melons ranged $175–$275 in Chicago and St. Louis. Shipments decreased to 1,478 cars.

The Colorado bean estimate is about double that of last year.

PRICES OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Jobbing Range.

POTATOES, New Jersey Sacked Irish Cobblers, No. 1—Per 100 lbs.

Market.	Week's carlot arrivals.	This season. Aug. 28.	This season. Aug. 21.	One year ago.
New York	195	$1.15–1.25	$1.00–1.10	[1]$2.15–2.35
Boston	115	1.60–1.65	1.35–1.50	2.75–3.00
Philadelphia	80	1.40–1.50	1.35–1.40	[1]2.50–2.65
Pittsburgh	182	1.60–1.65	1.50–1.55	3.25–3.50
Cincinnati	26	1.85	1.55–1.65	[1]3.15–3.35
Chicago	337	[2]1.95–2.00	[2]1.75–1.85	[2]1.90–2.05
St. Louis	126	[3]1.40	[3]1.35	[3]1.50–1.75
Kansas City	179	[3].90–1.00	[3]1.15–1.25	[3]2.00

PEACHES, Eastern and Middle Western Elbertas—Sixes and bushel baskets.

New York	323	$1.50–2.25	$2.25–2.50	.....
Boston	157	2.25–2.50	2.50–3.50	.....
Pittsburgh	85	2.50–2.75	2.25–2.85	.....
Cincinnati	12	.....	.....	.....
Chicago	208	1.50–1.75	1.50–2.75	.....
St. Louis	8	2.75–3.00	1.60–1.75	.....
Kansas City	18	2.75	1.75	.....

CANTALOUPES, California Salmon Tints—Standards 45's.

New York	154	$3.75–4.00	$4.00–4.25	$2.00–2.25
Boston	57	4.25–4.50	4.50–5.00	2.00–2.25
Philadelphia	3	4.50–5.00	.....	.....
Pittsburgh	24	3.75	3.25–3.50	2.00–2.25
Cincinnati	17	3.00–3.25	3.00	1.75
Chicago	190	2.75	3.00–3.25	1.50–1.75
St. Louis	11	[4]3.25	.....	[4]1.75–2.00
Kansas City	5	[4]2.50	.....	[4]1.50–1.75

APPLES, New York and Michigan Early Yellow and Red Varieties—Barrels.

New York	179	$2.25–2.75	$2.00–2.25	$6.00
Boston	14	1.75–2.00	2.00	7.00
Philadelphia	1	[5]2.25–2.75	.....	.....
Chicago	200	2.50	3.00	7.00–8.00

ONIONS, Eastern and Middle Western Yellow Varieties—Per 100-lb. sack.

New York	102	$1.75–2.00	$2.25–2.50	$2.50–3.00
Boston	22	2.50	2.50–2.75	3.50–3.75
Philadelphia	56	2.10–2.25	2.60–2.75	3.00–3.15
Pittsburgh	33	1.75–2.00	2.25–2.50	2.75–3.00
Chicago	37	1.75	2.00–2.25	[6]2.50–2.75

Prices f. o. b. Shipping Points.

POTATOES (per 100 lbs.)			
North Jersey points	$1.15–1.25	$1.05–1.15	$2.00–2.15
South Jersey points	1.20–1.25	1.15–1.25	.....
Kaw Valley, Kans.	[7].80	[7].80	.....
Kearney, Nebr	[8].70–.75	1.00	.....
Minneapolis, Minn	.95–1.00	.90–.95	1.70–2.00
ONIONS (100-lb. sack).			
Mass., Conn. Valley points	2.25	2.15–2.25	3.50
PEACHES (bu. baskets)			
Benton Harbor, Mich.	1.25–1.35	.....	.....
GRAPES (Climax baskets).			
Benton Harbor, Mich.	.16–.20	.16–.17	.....
CANTALOUPES (45's).			
Rocky Ford, Colo.	[9]1.25–1.50	[9]1.65–1.85	[9].90

[1] New Jersey Giants.
[2] Carlot sales.
[3] Kansas Early Ohios.
[4] Colorados.
[5] Pa. Wealthys.
[6] Wash. Yellows.
[7] Cash track to growers.
[8] Early Ohios No. 2.
[9] Wagonloads, cash to growers.

CARLOAD SHIPMENTS OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Commodity.	Week ending Aug. 26.	Same week last season.	Previous week this season.	This season to Aug. 26.	Last season to Aug. 26.	Total last season.
Apples:						
Box areas.	194	195	247	1,116	1,212	56,351
Bbl. areas.	622	636	851	5,664	2,751	32,141
Cabbage	400	321	297	18,361	14,038	31,005
Cantaloupes	1,021	1,246	762	24,521	22,500	25,572
Celery	86	65	64	5,301	4,555	11,642
Grapes	1,303	910	458	2,623	2,764	37,203
Lettuce	358	246	380	18,458	15,449	18,300
Onions	553	367	428	9,371	8,640	20,784
Peaches	1,662	1,372	2,172	20,350	19,960	27,300
Pears	1,872	1,217	1,110	5,933	6,522	12,823
Potatoes:						
Sweet	534	601	442	1,771	1,749	19,259
White	4,128	4,129	3,908	62,157	53,617	238,286
Tomatoes	794	293	367	19,568	12,646	17,204
Vegetables, mixed	490	294	553	13,312	10,626	15,566
Watermelons	1,478	2,224	1,612	43,201	43,407	46,463
Total	15,495	14,116	13,651	251,707	220,436	609,890

MICHIGAN APPLES, PEACHES, AND GRAPES BEING MARKETED

Production Estimated to be Larger than Last Year—Early Varieties Moving Slowly.

The Michigan fruit movement is now under way and is expected to exceed that of 1921, provided market conditions are right. Production of apples, peaches, and grapes is considerably larger than last year when late frosts damaged most fruit crops.

Commercial production of apples is estimated at 1,659,000 bbls., an increase of approximately 450,000 bbls. over last season but only about one-half of the 1920 crop when the commercial production reached 3,167,000 bbls., the largest production in Michigan since 1914.

Practically all varieties of apples, except the Baldwin and possibly the Northern Spy are expected to show an increase over last season. The greatest gain is reported in the early varieties. However, this gain has not been reflected in the shipments, which were only 860 cars to Aug. 19, inclusive, compared with a movement of 1,267 cars for the same period last season.

SCAB GENERALLY PREVALENT.

Scab has been generally prevalent in the early varieties, and this defect detracted from the market value of the stock when it arrived on markets already oversupplied with carefully graded apples. Orchards which were carefully sprayed during the past season are reported to be practically free from scab, and the stock is otherwise of excellent quality.

The marked decline in shipments for the early part of this season is undoubtedly due to market conditions. Practically no contracting has taken place so far, whereas cash buyers and contractors are usually plentiful at this season of the year. Most of the shipments have been on consignment basis, with few cars purchased on a "usual term" or "shipping point acceptance" basis. It is generally felt that the congestion in the more important consuming centers will have to be relieved before much activity will be noticed at shipping points.

The Michigan peach production for 1922 is estimated at 1,307,000 bus., compared with only 358,000 bus. for the short crop season of 1921, when only 198 cars were shipped, and with the production of 1,500,000 bus. in 1920 when shipments totaled 2,275 cars.

From these figures it will be seen that the peach crop, like the apple crop this season, while greatly in excess of last year's production, is still under the total for 1920. Shipments of the early varieties started around Aug. 15, with the first car of Elbertas moving on the 21st.

Although there was sufficient moisture during the early part of the growing season, lack of rain during the period of maturity tended to prevent the crop from attaining more than medium size. It is, however, of exceptional quality, well-colored, generally clean, and free from blemishes.

The first Elbertas moved at $1.75 per bushel basket, with the market soon declining to a level of $1.50 as shipments increased around Aug. 25. The stock is being sold on a basis of a minimum size of 1¾ ins.

Probably the greatest increase in fruit tonnage this season over last year will be shown in the movement of the grape crop which is expected to amount to around 5,000–5,500 cars, compared with 1,237 cars in 1921, and with 4,607 cars in 1920. Shipments to Aug. 19 were slightly less than those to the same date last year, but this is accounted for by the fact that the Champions came on about five days later than usual. The Champion movement is nearly over. Demand has been comparatively good for this variety, although prices were lower than in past years.

The bulk of the shipments have been sold on a "usual term" basis at 16¢–18¢ for the 4-qt. Climax baskets, with the 12-qt. baskets selling on a basis of $45–$55 per ton. The first straight cars of Moores Early were shipped on Aug. 24 and brought 20¢ per 4-qt. Climax basket. The first cars of Concords were expected about Sept. 1 with the general movement of this variety starting around Sept. 5. The demand has been good for the early varieties and it is expected that by the time the Concord season starts there will be a brisk movement.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

(Continued from front page.)

push their way forward in order to see the blackboard upon which is posted the number of cars of each of the commodities that have been unloaded and placed on sale. Each man tries to get a vantage point so that he may be in the fore of the rush that starts when the doors are opened.

The opening up of the samples takes but a moment after the doors are opened and bartering starts in a lively manner. Here is a salesman who has named his price on a carlot of lettuce. The buyers, ranging in number from 30 to 50, consider this price too high. Eventually, however, the salesman and the buyers draw a little nearer together on price, and when a favorable price is named the cry is heard: "Give me 50!"

Then with the rush the "gimme, gimme" call is on; the salesman recognizes the voices and faces and jots down the sales as fast as he can write, finally calling "all sold."

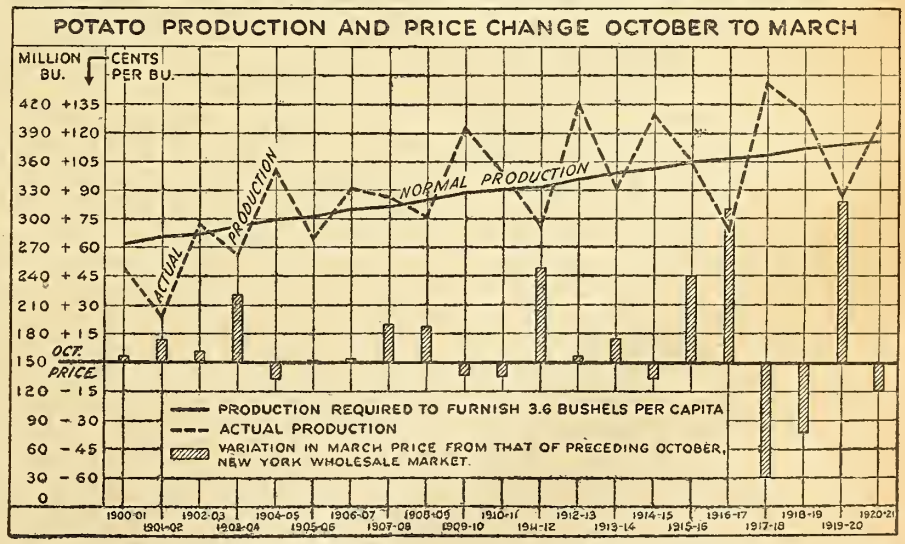
This kind of scene has taken place in many parts of the market, and almost before one can realize it the loaded wagons and trucks begin to leave for the downtown markets, where the jobber meets and serves the retailer. During the most active season between 150 and 200 carloads of produce may be sold within three hours after the first "give me" cry is heard.

The most important area along the team tracks of the railroads, on which are placed the many carloads of bulk potatoes, cabbage, and apples during the fall, winter, and spring months, is commonly known as the potato yard, located at 2nd and Master Streets. During the summer months, however, hundreds of cars of watermelons from the South are received at the West Philadelphia yard at 31st and Chestnut Streets.

At the potato yard the rush is not so noticeable, except when some commodity is in particular demand. The buyer makes his purchase and is given a ticket which is used by the driver when his truck or wagon is weighed in with the empty packages, sacks for potatoes or barrels for cabbage. The load is then packed according to the desires and preferences of the buyer and the loaded truck is weighed over the official scales before leaving the yard. By this method the shipper, receiver, and buyer are assured accurate and honest weights on every carload of produce handled.

Although a few cars of citrus fruits are disposed of at private sale at the market house, the great bulk of this stock is sold at the fruit auction, which handles Florida and western oranges, lemons, and grapefruit.

The Philadelphia auction is located on one of the largest railroad piers on the Delaware River. The fruit is displayed on two piers, each controlled by a different road. North wharves 12 and 13 are those given over to this business. The piles of fruit are arranged according to size and grade in the case of citrus fruits, apples, and pears, and according to pack in the case of grapes and miscellaneous fruits. Catalogues for each carload are arranged according to these lines. In the auction room the scene is no doubt similar to that in other large markets. The auctioneer calls the bids in a language which, to the outsider, is like so much "gibberish," but which is easily understood by the buyers just as the signs and the shouts of the bidders are understood by the auctioneer himself. So the sale proceeds, until the last line is disposed of.



The solid line in the chart shows what production would have been required each year to supply 3.6 bus. for each person. The broken line shows the actual production each year. The curve of required production gradually rises, due to increase in population, which is about 1,500,000 each year. The bars show for each year how much the March wholesale price at New York was above or below the October price.

Grain

PRICES OF WHEAT AND CORN ADVANCE TO HIGHER LEVELS

Practically Normal Movement of Grain Reported—Foreign Demand For Wheat Uncertain.

Wheat future prices showed slight gains during the week ending Aug. 26, the Chicago September future closing on Saturday at $1.01⅞ compared with the close of 99¼¢ on Aug. 19. Minneapolis September wheat was ⅛¢ lower at $1.02⅛ and Kansas City 2½¢ higher at 95½¢. Prices were advanced during the early part of the week by a better export demand and a reported oversold condition of the market. Dullness prevailed later, however, as the export demand fell off.

Corn future prices advanced slightly more than 1c per bu. at Chicago and closed the week at 60½¢ for September. Unfavorable weather in the Southwest was a strengthening factor, but this was offset somewhat by rather persistent selling by commission houses and discouraged long interests.

Primary receipts indicate that the movement of grain for the week was only slightly below normal for this time of the year.

CASH WHEAT PRICES HIGHER.

Cash wheat prices were also higher with futures with the spread between future and cash prices widening slightly for the better grades. No. 2 Red Winter at Chicago was quoted on Saturday at 2½¢–2¾¢ over September or at $1.04⅜–$1.04⅝, which was a gain of about 3½¢ for the cash wheat. Receipts at Chicago totaled 1,764 cars, 218 cars less than for the previous week. There was a good general demand for the spot offerings, but exporters were the principal buyers. Local mills and elevator interests were also active buyers and a large percentage of the winter wheat receipts were reported billed through to eastern mills. Local stocks of wheat were 3,290,000 bus.

Receipts increased at Minneapolis and totaled 2,523 cars for the week. The bulk of the arrivals showed excelleut test weight. Some wheat of light test weight, however, was received from points in North Dakota where rust and drought had damaged the wheat. Current receipts also indicate that those sections usually infested with wild peas, cockle, kingheads, and wild oats will have unusually heavy mixtures this year. The bulk of sales of No. 1 Dark Northern was made at $1.15–$1.20 per bu. with the few cars of old wheat being received selling at 15¢–20¢ above these prices.

There was a good milling demand and mills were reported to be operating at a little better than 50% of their capacity. Prices of flour were changed but little, but heavier trading in flour was in evidence during the early part of the week.

Scarcity of cars caused receipts at Kansas City to drop to 1,449 cars for the week compared with 1,733 for the previous week and 2,499 for the corresponding time last year. The demand was active especially for the choice milling varieties which were taken readily by the northwestern mills. Eastern buyers hesitated to pay current premiums and but little export business could be worked at prevailing offers.

Bids for export at the Gulf for the last of September loading were at 13¢ over the Chicago September and 12½¢ over for October loading. Very little wheat was being accumulated by the elevators. Stocks in elevators decreased 81,366 bus. during the week to 3,133,138 bus. compared with 7,384,296 bus. one year ago.

Milling qualities of red winter wheat continued to sell at substantial premiums over the September future price at St. Louis.

GRAIN PRICES.

Daily Average of Cash Sales at Certain Markets Week Ending Friday, August 25, 1922.

[Cents per bushel.]

WHEAT.

		Sat.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed	Thr.	Fri.
CHICAGO.							
Dark Nor. Spg.	No. 1	118	117½	122	123½	123½	122¾
Northern Spg.	No. 1	107¾	108¾	110	116⅝	.....	114½
Hard Winter	No. 1	103¾	102¼	104¾	107¼	106	106¼
	No. 2	102½	102	103¾	106½	106	105½
	No. 3	102	101	102½	105½	105	104½
Yel. Hrd. Wir.	No. 1	100¾	100½	101⅞	104½	104	103¾
	No. 2	100½	100⅛	102	104½	103¾	103¾
	No. 3	99½	99½	101⅛	103½	103	102¾
Red Winter	No. 2	101¼	.....	102¾	105	105¼	104½
	No. 3	100	.....	101½	103¾	103½	.....
MINNEAPOLIS.							
Dark Nor. Spg.	No. 1	120	119	121	120	120	120
	No. 2	118	116	116	118	114	113
	No. 3	111	120	117	115	113	108
Northern Spg.	No. 1	111	112	113	113	109	110
	No. 2	106	110	110	110	108	107
	No. 3	101	108	.....	118	106	106
KANSAS CITY.							
Drk. Hrd. Wir.	No. 2	111	111	113	115¾	112⅝	114
	No. 3	112¼	110⅝	113¾	114¼	113⅞	112⅝
Hard Winter	No. 1	105½	103	107	104	104½	.....
	No. 2	.....	102⅝	107¼	107⅜	107	104⅞
	No. 3	104⅝	102⅜	107	105⅜	107¼	105
Yel. Hrd. Wir.	No. 2	97	.....	96¼	100	100	98
	No. 3	96	95	.....	98¾	97	96
Red Winter	No. 2	.....	98	100	103	103	.....
	No. 3	.....	95½	95¾	.....	97½	96
OMAHA.							
Drk. Hrd. Wir.	No. 2	109	106½	110	111⅝	.....	109
	No. 3	105¼	110	111⅜	112	112¾	112½
Hard Winter	No. 1	99	95	103	100	101	103
	No. 2	96¾	96	100½	101¼	98¼	98¼
	No. 3	97	94¾	108¼	103¼	101¾	96¾
Yel. Hrd. Wir.	No. 2	93	93	96⅜	96½	93⅜	95¼
	No. 3	91¾	91¼	95	95½	95	95
ST. LOUIS.							
Red Winter	No. 2	109½	110¼	110	109¼	109¾	109
	No. 3	104	105	106¾	106½	105¼	104¾

CORN.

		Sat.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed	Thr.	Fri.
CHICAGO.							
White	No. 2	61	61	62½	63¼	64	63½
	No. 3	60¾	60½	62	63	63½	63
Yellow	No. 1	.....	.....	.....	64½	64¾	64¼
	No. 2	61¾	61½	62¾	64¼	64½	64½
	No. 3	61	61	62¼	63½	64	63½
Mixed	No. 2	61	60¾	62	63¼	64	63½
	No. 3	60½	60½	62¼	63	63½	63¼
MINNEAPOLIS.							
Yellow	No. 1	57	57¼	57½	58½	58½	.....
	No. 2	56¾	56¼	.....	.....	.....	57¼
KANSAS CITY.							
White	No. 2	52	52	53	54	.....	55
Yellow	No. 2	58⅜	57⅝	58⅝	60⅝	62	62
Mixed	No. 2	51⅝	51¼	52½	54	54½	55
	No. 3	51⅜	51	.....	53½	54	.....
OMAHA.							
White	No. 1	.....	51½	53	53½	54½	53¾
	No. 2	51½	51⅜	52⅝	53¾	54⅜	53¾
Yellow	No. 1	55	54¼	54¾	55¾	56	56
	No. 2	54¼	54	54½	55¾	56	56
Mixed	No. 1	51½	51½	53	53⅜	.....	53½
	No. 2	51⅜	51¼	52¼	53⅜	53½	54⅛
ST. LOUIS.							
White	No. 1	61	60½	61	.....	.....	62½
	No. 2	61	60⅞	61	61¼	62½	61¾
Yellow	No. 1	61	60⅞	61½	62	63¼	.....
	No. 2	61	60¼	61	62	63	63
	No. 3	60	59	60¼	61¼	62½	62½

OATS.

		Sat.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed	Thr.	Fri.
CHICAGO.							
White	No. 1	33¾	32	.....	.....	34¾	35
	No. 2	31¾	31¾	32½	33½	33¼	34½
	No. 3	31	31	31¾	32½	32¾	33½
MINNEAPOLIS.							
White	No. 2	29½	29¼	30¼	30½	31¼	31½
	No. 3	28	28	29	29½	29¼	30¼
KANSAS CITY.							
White	No. 3	33	32¾	33	.....	34⅛	34
	No. 4	.....	32½	32½	33	33	.....
OMAHA.							
White	No. 3	29¾	30	31⅜	31¼	31¾	31¾
	No. 4	29	29⅝	.....	31	31	31¼
ST. LOUIS.							
White	No. 1	33½	33	.....	34½	.....	.....
	No. 2	33	32½	33	34	35	35¼
	No. 3	32¼	.....	32¾	33¼	34½	34½

RYE.

		Sat.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed	Thr.	Fri.
CHICAGO.							
Rye	No. 2	69¾	66	69¼	69½	70¼	70½
MINNEAPOLIS.							
Western	No. 2	65¾	64¾	64	64½	64½	65½

Restricted transportation facilities held back the movement and country elevators were said to be filled with wheat for which an insufficient number of cars was available. Total receipts were 877 cars. The lower grades of yellow and hard winter wheat were taken by elevator buyers and shippers with export orders.

Congestions on southern roads restricted transactions in grain at Cincinnati and it was difficult to fill orders. It was stated that fully 500 cars consigned to southern destinations were delayed in transit on the various roads. The market was firm and higher, however, and receipts light. Total primary receipts of wheat were estimated at 11,596,000 bus.; total shipments 9,735,000 bus. The visible supply was 27,913,000 bus. and wheat and flour on ocean passage 41,144,000 bus.

CORN IN GOOD DEMAND.

Elevator interests and corn products manufacturers were active buyers of corn at Chicago during the week. Country offerings were fairly liberal and 1,385 cars were received. Corn moved freely to local industries and for export at higher prices at St. Louis. Receipts were 417 cars. No. 2 yellow was quoted at 62½¢ with No. 3 yellow only ½¢ below these prices.

Only 133 cars of corn were received at Kansas City and were in good demand. Export inquiry tended to advance prices, but corn prices were still considered low compared with hog prices. Feeders bought moderately during the week.

Primary receipts of corn were 5,162,000 bus. for the week; the visible supply at the end of the week was 6,949,000 bus.

Oats were in excellent demand and prices were 2¢–3¢ higher than at the close of the previous week. The rail strikes restricted movement, but primary receipts were estimated at 6,134,000 bus. compared with 6,562,000 for the corresponding week last year. The visible supply of oats was given at 38,026,000 bus.

GRAIN EXPORTS.

Wheat Inspected Out Under American Grades Only. Flour Not Included.

[Thousands of bushels; i. e., 000 omitted.]

	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
Week ending Aug. 26, 1922:					
Atlantic ports[1].	4,006	511	171	77	852
Gulf ports[2].....	3,614	480	11	.....	9
Pacific ports[3]..	561	2	.....	1,046	.....
Total.....	8,181	993	182	1,123	861
Previous week.	5,233	1,398	462	818	947
Corresponding week last year...	9,564	218	12	571	307
Total July 1, to Aug. 26, 1922.....	32,342	10,603	4,215	5,417	4,272
Corresponding period last year..	53,586	4,582	308	5,011	1,418

[1] Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Portland, Me., and Newport News.
[2] New Orleans, Galveston, Texas City, and Port Arthur, Texas.
[3] Seattle, Portland, Oreg., Tacoma, Astoria, and San Francisco.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF GRAIN FUTURES.

		Sat.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed	Thu.	Fri.
CHICAGO.							
Wheat	Sept.	99⅜	100⅞	102½	102⅝	101⅝	101¾
	Dec.	100⅞	102⅜	103⅜	103½	103	103¼
Corn	Sept.	59¼	59½	60¼	60⅞	60⅞	60½
	Dec.	52⅜	54½	55¼	55⅛	55⅞	55⅜
Oats	Sept.	30½	31½	31¾	32½	32½	32½
	Dec.	33	33½	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	34⅜
KANSAS CITY.							
Wheat	Sept.	93	94¼	95¾	96½	95½	95½
	Dec.	94	95	96⅜	96½	95½	95¾
Corn	Sept.	49⅜	49	50¼	51⅜	52	51¼
	Dec.	47⅞	47⅞	49¼	49⅞	50	49⅞
Oats	Sept.	29¼	29⅞	30½	30½	30⅜	30⅜
	Dec.	32	32	32¼	32¾	32⅞	33¼

Cotton

PRICES CONTINUE TO FLUCTUATE WIDELY—MARKET CLOSES LOWER

Crop Reports Unfavorable—Receipts and Stocks Continue Lighter Than In Recent Seasons.

For several weeks cotton prices have witnessed wide fluctuations and this condition continued during the week ending Aug. 26. Spot prices closed about ¾¢ per lb. lower than the previous week and October future contracts on the New York cotton exchange 49 points lower.

Crop reports received by the trade were very unfavorable, too much moisture and low temperatures being reported in some sections, and drought with excessively high temperatures in others.

RECEIPTS CONTINUE LIGHT.

Port and interior receipts continue light, compared with previous seasons. Port stocks are also small, being nearly 1,000,000 bales smaller than last season at this time.

The statistical position of cotton continues strong. This fact, together with the continued unfavorable new crop news, has caused the trade to feel some apprehension as to whether supplies for the ensuing 12 months will be sufficient if there is not some improvement shortly in the conditions of the growing crop. On the other hand, unsettled labor and financial conditions are having an unfavorable effect on trade in general. Reports from the dry goods markets indicate that the higher prices of the raw material have had a tendency to harden the price of fabrics which, however, are not being sold in quantity for deferred delivery.

Closing Future Prices for August 26 and for the Corresponding Days in 1921 and 1920.

Month.	New York.			New Orleans.		
	1922	1921	1920	1922	1921	1920
	Cents.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*
October	21.93	15.60	29.70	21.50	15.35	28.45
December	22.04	15.98	27.80	21.55	15.59	26.94
January	21.90	16.00	27.15	21.47	15.68	26.59
March	21.96	16.12	26.60	21.48	15.78	26.15
May	21.91	16.20	26.40	21.41	15.87	25.75

Daily Closing Quotations for Middling Spot Cotton at 10 Spot Markets for the Week Ending August 26.

Market.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
	Cents.	*Cents.*	*Cents*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*
Norfolk	22.63	22.25	22.25	22.00	21.50	21.50
Augusta	22.88	22.43	22.56	22.38	21.81	21.75
Savannah	22.62	22.25	22.34	22.14	21.75	21.75
Montgomery	22.25	22.00	22.00	21.75	21.25	21.00
New Orleans	22.63	22.63	22.50	22.38	22.00	21.75
Memphis	22.25	22.50	22.50	22.50	22.50	22.25
Little Rock	21.50	21.50	21.50	21.50	21.50	21.50
Dallas	22.45	21.95	21.95	21.70	21.20	21.20
Houston	22.75	22.35	22.45	22.25	21.80	21.80
Galveston	22.85	22.50	22.50	22.30	21.90	21.90
Average	22.48	22.24	22.26	22.09	21.72	21.64

Spot Quotations for Middling Upland Cotton at New York on August 25, for Each of the Past 32 Years.

	Cents.		*Cents.*		*Cents.*
1891	8.00	1902	9.00	1913	12.45
1892	7.12	1903	12.75	1914	.....
1893	7.25	1904	11.20	1915	9.30
1894	7.00	1905	11.15	1916	15.85
1895	7.81	1906	9.90	1917	23.20
1896	8.38	1907	13.35	1918	35.15
1897	8.06	1908	10.80	1919	32.15
1898	5.75	1909	12.85	1920	33.50
1899	6.25	1910	16.40	1921	15.00
1900	9.62	1911	13.15	1922	22.25
1901	8.50	1912	11.70		

SPOT COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Price of Middling spot cotton for Aug. 26, the commercial differences in price between Middling and other grades of American Upland cotton at each of the 10 markets named, and average differences and prices for the corresponding dates of 1921 and 1920, together with the total number of bales sold during the week ending Aug. 26 in each of the markets, as reported by the cotton exchanges.

Grade.	Norfolk.	Augusta.	Savannah.	Montgomery.	Memphis.	Little Rock.	Dallas.	Houston.	Galveston.	New Orleans.	Average. Aug. 26, 1922.	Aug. 27, 1921.	Aug. 28, 1920.
White Standards:	*On.*[1]	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*
Middling Fair	200	125	125	163	225	200	200	150	250	175	181	208	375
Strict Good Middling	150	100	100	125	150	150	150	125	175	150	138	158	305
Good Middling	100	75	75	88	100	100	100	75	100	100	91	98	235
Strict Middling	50	38	50	50	50	75	50	50	50	50	51	50	130
Middling	21.50	21.75	21.75	21.00	22.25	21.50	21.20	21.80	21.90	21.75	21.64	14.44	32.07
	Off.[1]	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*
Strict Low Middling	50	37	50	50	50	50	75	75	75	50	56	78	318
Low Middling	100	100	100	125	125	125	150	150	150	125	125	183	855
Strict Good Ordinary[2]	175	175	150	200	225	225	250	250	250	225	213	285	1,253
Good Ordinary[2]	250	275	200	275	325	325	350	350	350	325	303	388	1,540
Yellow Tinged:													
Good Middling	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	[3] 25	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	[3] 3	50	205
Strict Middling	50	37	50	75	50	50	75	50	50	50	54	140	335
Middling[2]	100	100	150	175	150	150	175	175	175	200	155	238	505
Strict Low Middling[2]	175	175	225	250	225	225	250	250	250	250	228	345	758
Low Middling[2]	275	275	300	325	325	300	325	325	325	325	310	445	1,128
Yellow Stained:													
Good Middling	100	100	100	125	125	125	150	150	150	125	125	220	473
Strict Middling[2]	200	175	200	200	225	200	250	250	225	250	218	310	633
Middling[2]	275	300	300	275	275	275	350	350	325	300	303	415	835
Blue Stained:													
Good Middling[2]	150	100	150	150	100	125	175	150	150	125	138	268	593
Strict Middling[2]	225	200	225	225	150	225	250	225	225	175	213	358	743
Middling[2]	300	300	300	300	200	325	325	300	300	300	295	450	920
Sales for week, bales	1,206	795	652	386	1,500	506	16,271	34,177	9,529	1,944	[4] 66,966	[4] 88,845	.....

[1] The differences are stated in terms of hundredths of a cent per pound. By "On" is meant that the stated number of points is to be added to the price of Middling and by "Off" is meant that the stated number of points is to be subtracted from the price of Middling.

[2] These grades are not tenderable on future contracts made subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures act, as amended, on the future exchanges at New York and New Orleans.

[3] On.

[4] Total sales. Sales from Aug. 1 to 26, 1922, amounted to 171,634 bales, compared with 257,444 bales during the corresponding period in 1921.

Cotton Movement from August 1 to 25.

[In thousands of bales, i. e. 000 omitted.]

[Information from commercial sources.]

	1922	1921	1913
Port receipts	113	303	121
Port stocks	380	1,308	133
Interior receipts	173	328	115
Interior stocks	351	1,015	116
Into sight	464	560	278
Northern spinners' takings	99	118	54
Southern spinners' takings	229	222	63
World's visible supply of American cotton	1,618	3,783	986

Exports of American Cotton from August 1 to 25.

[Information from commercial sources.]

To—	1922	1921	[1] 1913
	Bales.	*Bales.*	*Bales.*
Great Britain	24,955	58,299	32,084
France	19,635	12,839	1,288
Germany	21,518	74,153	28,043
Italy	15,936	19,586	8,773
Japan	31,642	87,629	600
China	1,249	21,813	.....
Spain	5,570	17,263	450
Belgium	4,407	6,749	5,048
Other countries	8,943	9,155	3,267
Total	133,855	307,486	79,553

[1] Exports for 1913 are for the period Aug. 1 to Aug. 22.

Exports for the week ending Aug. 25 amounted to 25,026 bales, compared with 62,142 bales the previous week, 107,825 bales for the corresponding week in 1921, and 42,051 bales for the week ending Aug. 22, 1913.

Imports of Foreign Cotton from August 1 to July 31.

[500-lb. bales.]

From—	1921–22	1920–21
Egypt	233,729	87,168
Peru	38,753	22,597
China	15,563	14,722
Mexico	53,636	88,155
All other countries	21,784	13,699
Total	363,456	226,341

Stocks of American Cotton in Europe on August 25, 1922, and on the Corresponding Day of Previous Years.

[In thousands of bales; i. e., 000 omitted.]

At—	1913	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
Liverpool	411	89	602	614	625	389
Manchester	18	20	61	91	60	36
Continent	228	119	276	260	553	380
Total	657	228	939	965	1,238	805

Premium Staple Cotton.

A fair demand for premium staple cotton was reported at New Orleans and a poor demand at Memphis. Some of the sales reported in these two markets during the week were as follows:

	Cents.
New Orleans:	
Strict Low Middling to Middling, $1\frac{1}{16}$ ins	23
Middling, full $1\frac{1}{16}$ ins	24
Middling, $1\frac{1}{8}$ ins	25
Strict Middling, full $1\frac{1}{8}$ ins	25
Strict Middling, $1\frac{1}{8}$ to $1\frac{3}{16}$ ins	27
Memphis:	
Low Middling to Strict Low Middling, light gray, 1 to $1\frac{1}{16}$ ins	21
Strict Low Middling, $1\frac{1}{16}$ ins	23
Middling, fair color, $1\frac{1}{8}$ ins	25
Strict Low Middling, full $1\frac{1}{8}$ ins	$25\frac{1}{2}$

The average premiums quoted in the New Orleans and Memphis markets for the staple lengths specified are stated below for Middling cotton based on Middling short staple cotton at $21\frac{3}{4}$¢ per lb. at New Orleans and $22\frac{1}{4}$¢ at Memphis on Aug. 26, 1922, and $14\frac{7}{8}$¢ per lb. at New Orleans and 14¢ at Memphis on Aug. 27, 1921.

Lengths.	New Orleans. 1922	New Orleans. 1921	Memphis. 1922	Memphis. 1921
	Points.	*Points.*	*Points.*	*Points.*
$1\frac{1}{16}$ ins	150	75	150	50
$1\frac{1}{8}$ ins	375	400	300	550
$1\frac{3}{16}$ ins	550	700	.....	950
$1\frac{1}{4}$ ins	800	1,000	.....	.....

Quotations reported on Aug. 28 for Pima American-Egyptian cotton f. o. b. New England mill points were as follows: No. 1 grade, 38¢ per lb.; No. 2, 36¢; No. 3, 34¢. A year ago Pima cotton on the same terms was quoted at 35¢ per lb. for No. 2 and No. 3 grades.

Total stocks of cotton, all kinds, on Aug. 25, at the port of New York were 73,456 bales, and for the corresponding day in 1921, 151,705 bales; at the port of New Orleans 48,326 bales, and for the corresponding day in 1921, 434,500 bales.

Crop Reports

CARRYOVER OF WHEAT JULY 1 SMALLEST IN PAST TWO YEARS

Wheat Stocks in Country Mills and Elevators Total 27,830,000 Bushels July 1.

Wheat stocks of 27,830,000 bus. were stored in country mills and elevators July 1 according to estimates made by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Wheat stocks July 1, 1921, were 26,767,000 bus.; July 1, 1920, they were 37,304,000 bus.; and in 1919 stocks of 19,672,000 bus. were reported.

The total wheat carryover on July 1 was reported as 79,813,000 bus. compared with 92,167,000 bus. in 1921, 111,424,000 bus. in 1920, and 48,465,000 bus. in 1919. These carryovers are the totals of stocks on farms, in country mills and elevators, and the commercial visible supply at points of large accumulation.

The accompanying tables give wheat stocks by States, and detailed figures of the carryover.

Wheat Stocks in Country Mills and Elevators, by States, July 1.

[In thousands of bushels, i. e., 000 omitted.]

State.	1919	1920	1921	1922
New York	440	382	807	700
Pennsylvania	677	889	925	825
Maryland	218	188	181	175
Virginia	112	227	268	150
Ohio	685	1,468	738	810
Indiana	960	969	338	625
Illinois	695	1,409	799	850
Michigan	925	447	669	690
Wisconsin	382	413	221	200
Minnesota	1,382	2,295	1,250	1,550
Iowa	489	429	153	150
Missouri	374	1,442	798	950
North Dakota	1,767	2,811	3,020	2,800
South Dakota	857	1,362	1,549	1,150
Nebraska	529	1,692	867	1,015
Kansas	1,160	7,041	3,950	4,250
Oklahoma	456	1,365	819	1,290
Montana	197	547	919	1,600
Washington	701	2,028	2,894	1,860
Other States	6,666	9,900	5,601	6,190
Total	19,672	37,304	26,767	27,830

Carryover of Wheat on July 1.

[In thousands of bushels, i. e., 000 omitted.]

Item.	1919	1920	1921	1922
On farms	19,261	49,546	56,707	31,641
Country mills and elevators	19,672	37,304	26,767	27,830
Commercial visible supply	9,532	24,574	8,693	20,342
Total	48,465	111,424	92,167	79,813

Summary of Foreign Crop Prospects.

(Prepared as of August 23, 1922.)

Small Grains.

A summary of the latest estimates of wheat production for the United States, Canada, India, Algeria, Tunis, Morocco, and Japan indicates an aggregate production of about 1,549,000,000 bus. this year, compared with 1,440,000,000 bus. last year. Comparative figures for 14 countries of Europe show a probable production of 892,000,000 bus. this year compared with 1,006,000,000 bus. last year.

Argentina.—Indications are that there will be a larger acreage sown to wheat, oats, rye, and flax than last year in Argentina. It is expected that there will be an increase of between 5% and 10% in the wheat acreage and between 10% and 15% in that of flax. A later report from the Bahia Blanca district states that the acreage sown to wheat, barley, and oats shows an increase of 20% over last year in that district.

Canada.—Estimates put out by the Canadian Bureau of Statistics forecast a wheat yield of 320,968,000 bus., oats 509,752,000 bus., barley 64,881,000 bus., and rye 37,848,000 bus., as compared with 300,858,000 bus., 426,233,000 bus., 59,709,000 bus., and 21,455,000 bus., respectively, last year.

England.—Official estimates of the cereal harvests of England and Wales place the production of wheat for 1922 at 63,040,000 bus., barley at 40,720,000 bus., and oats at 74,320,000 bus., compared with 69,776,000, 42,472,000, and 80,264,000 bus., respectively, for 1921. Storms during the second week in August caused much damage to crops.

Germany.—The rains in July came too late to be of benefit to the cereal crops. Harvesting is late. Reports on rye cutting indicate a yield inferior to that of last year.

India.—The latest forecast of wheat production in British India places the probable production at 366,352,000 bus., compared with 255,173,000 bus. in 1921.

Tunis.—The wheat crop of Tunis this year is estimated at 3,200,000 bus., compared with 10,400,000 bus. last year. The annual wheat requirement of Tunis for food and seed is placed at 8,800,000 bus.

Cotton.

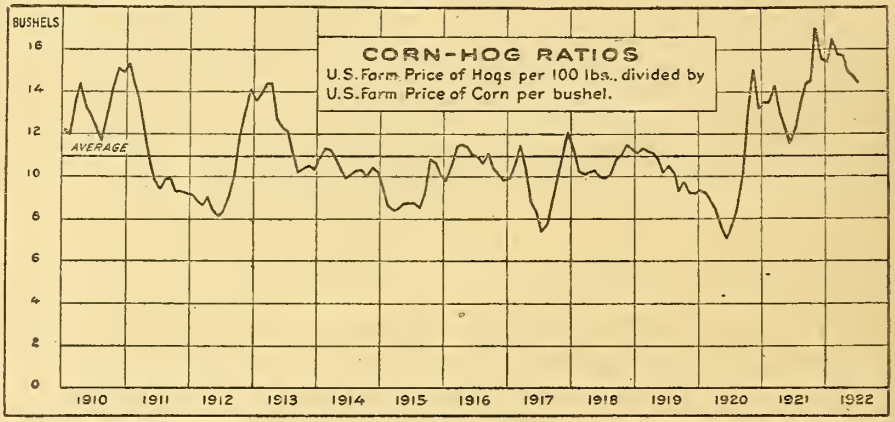
Cotton prospects in Egypt and India are reported to be good. About 75% of the cotton crop of the Matamoros district of Mexico was lost because of floods.

CONSIDERABLE FLUCTUATION IN RELATIVE PRICES OF CORN AND HOGS ON THE FARM DURING THE PAST THIRTEEN YEARS

The quantity of corn needed to equal in price 100 lbs. of live hogs has varied around an average of 10.93 bus. during the past 13 years. The largest quantity necessary was 17 bus. in November, 1921, when the price of corn had reached the lowest point in many years and the price of hogs was nearly normal. The smallest quantity was needed in June, 1920—7.1 bus.—when prices of both corn and hogs were high but prices of corn were near the highest point reached in the past 13 years.

These figures are based on averages of farm prices of hogs and corn as reported to the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The accompanying table shows in detail the number of bushels of corn needed to buy 100 lbs. of live hogs for each month since January, 1910. The graph shows the course of the ratio between these two commodities for the same period.



When the ratio line is above the average, the price of hogs is relatively high as compared with the price of corn. When the ratio line is below the average, the price of corn is high as compared with the price of hogs. For instance, in 1922 the price of hogs has been relatively high as compared with corn, but it is now tending to come back to the average.

CORN AND HOG RATIOS.

Number of bushels of corn required to buy 100 lbs. of live hogs, based on averages of farm prices of corn and hogs for the month.

Period.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Av., 12 months.
	Bus.	*Bus.*	*Bus.*	*Bus.*	*Bus.*	*Bus.*	*Bus.*	*Bus.*	*Bus.*	*Bus.*	*Bus.*	*Bus.*	*Bus.*
Average, 1910-1921	11.28	11.19	11.44	11.15	10.46	9.99	9.97	10.11	10.62	11.28	11.92	11.66	10.93
1910	12.2	12.0	13.6	14.4	13.3	12.9	12.2	11.7	13.0	14.2	15.1	14.9	13.3
1911	15.3	14.4	13.7	12.1	10.7	9.8	9.4	9.9	9.9	9.3	9.3	9.2	11.1
1912	9.1	8.8	8.6	9.0	8.4	8.1	8.3	9.1	10.1	12.0	13.2	14.1	9.9
1913	13.6	13.9	14.4	14.4	12.7	12.3	12.1	11.1	10.2	10.4	10.5	10.3	12.2
1914	10.8	11.3	11.2	10.9	10.3	9.9	10.1	10.3	10.3	10.0	10.4	10.2	10.5
1915	9.5	8.6	8.4	8.5	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.5	9.2	10.8	10.6	10.1	9.2
1916	9.8	10.5	11.4	11.5	11.4	11.0	10.9	10.6	11.1	10.4	10.1	9.8	10.7
1917	9.9	10.5	11.5	10.3	8.8	8.3	7.4	7.7	9.0	10.1	11.2	12.0	9.7
1918	11.2	10.3	10.1	10.2	10.3	10.0	9.9	10.1	10.8	11.0	11.5	11.3	10.6
1919	11.1	11.3	11.2	11.1	10.8	10.2	10.5	10.2	9.3	9.7	9.2	9.2	10.3
1920	9.3	9.2	8.9	8.4	7.6	7.1	7.8	8.5	10.1	13.0	15.0	13.2	9.8
1921	13.5	13.5	14.3	13.0	12.5	11.6	12.3	13.6	14.4	14.5	17.0	15.6	13.8
1922	15.4	16.5	15.8	15.7	15.0	14.7	14.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

QUALITY OF WINTER WHEAT ESTIMATED BELOW AVERAGE

Early Receipts Indicate That 48.7 Per Cent of the Crop Will Grade Below No. 2.

The quality of the winter wheat crop this year is 4.1 points below the average for the last 10 years, according to reports received by the U. S. Department of Agriculture from its official crop reporters.

Estimates made by about 5,000 mill and elevator operators in all parts of the winter wheat producing section, based on early receipts, indicate that 48.7% of the crop is below grade No. 2. In 1921 the quantity grading below No. 2 was 40.4%, and in 1920 it was 29.5%.

The following table gives the estimated percentage of the winter-wheat crop in each grade, by States, for the 1920, 1921, and 1922 crops:

State and year.	Grade.					
	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	Below No. 5.
Kansas:	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.
1920	38.4	36.2	16.7	5.9	2.3	.5
1921	24.2	39.9	21.5	9.8	3.3	1.3
1922	6.4	29.0	34.7	19.0	7.8	3.1
Nebraska:						
1920	21.4	42.9	20.9	9.4	3.5	1.9
1921	23.4	47.0	21.8	5.9	1.6	.3
1922	13.1	45.7	25.4	10.9	3.8	1.1
Illinois:						
1920	22.2	47.8	19.9	7.1	2.0	1.0
1921	8.3	43.9	29.4	12.9	3.5	2.0
1922	10.5	43.2	27.8	13.0	4.1	1.4
Missouri:						
1920	19.7	47.8	21.1	8.0	2.4	1.0
1921	3.8	24.2	35.0	22.8	9.2	5.0
1922	6.2	28.2	33.7	19.0	8.2	4.7
Ohio:						
1920	22.4	48.1	20.1	6.7	1.7	1.0
1921	6.9	41.0	33.2	13.1	4.2	1.6
1922	16.4	44.1	25.9	9.2	3.1	1.3
Pennsylvania:						
1920	13.4	52.2	22.3	7.9	2.9	1.3
1921	12.3	48.6	27.5	8.1	2.3	1.2
1922	12.5	49.5	26.4	7.7	2.3	1.6
Washington:						
1920	37.4	42.6	16.7	2.3	1.0	.0
1921	36.9	45.4	14.3	3.0	.0	.4
1922	8.9	44.5	31.1	11.3	2.7	1.5
United States:						
1920	29.5	42.0	18.2	6.7	2.4	1.2
1921	19.7	39.9	25.1	10.2	3.5	1.6
1922	13.3	38.0	27.6	13.1	5.2	2.8

WEEKLY FEED TRADE REVIEW.

*(Concluded from page 197.)

per ton. Drought conditions in Texas and other Southwestern States created a good demand for wheatfeeds in that territory. In other sections the demand was not so good. Offerings by mills were fair. Western jobbers offered bran rather freely for September, October, and November shipment in eastern markets on the basis of $13.25, Minneapolis. No offers by mills were made at that figure. Storage stocks showed little change from last week. Country dealers' stocks were thought to be light by the trade.

Cottonseed meal and cake.—Recent declines in cottonseed meal and cake failed to stimulate buying to any extent. Although the market for these products was dull and weak no further reductions in price were made. Most buyers appeared inclined to await new crop deliveries rather than to stock up on old-crop stuff. Stocks at mills were good. Latest published figures by the Bureau of the Census indicate supplies on hand to be about twice as large as they were last year. Seed stocks, however, are very light. Mills were slow in offering because of the uncertainty about the prices to be paid for cotton seed. The export demand and movement from mills was light. Hulls were scarce and in light request.

Linseed meal and cake.—Increased supplies of linseed meal and cake and a lack of demand caused an easier tendency in these feeds. Stocks were not heavy but appeared in excess of present requirements. Prices were $2–$2.50 per ton lower in most markets. Thirty-one per cent meal was quoted in Buffalo at around $39 per ton. Little interest was manifested by exporters. Production was fairly good and was estimated at about 60% of normal by principal mills. Receipts and movement were light.

Gluten feed.—Production of gluten feed was reported good. The demand continued fair. August shipment prices were unchanged. September shipment was offered by large manufacturers with guaranty against reduction in price on date of shipment. The increased cost of sacks caused the differential for sacked stuff over bulk to be advanced to $2.35 per ton by these manufacturers. Shipments were good and stocks in dealers' hands were reported as about normal.

Hominy feed.—Hominy feed supplies were reported as increased somewhat because of more activity in the corn goods business. Stocks, however, were not large enough to cause millers to accept lower prices. Little interest was shown by buyers except when discounts for September shipment could be obtained. A few eastern markets report a fairly active demand at current prices. While most markets quoted yellow hominy on the same basis as white hominy, Philadelphia and Chicago reports indicate that yellow was obtainable at $1 per ton discount under white hominy. The movement was good.

Alfalfa meal.—There was an active demand for spot offerings of alfalfa meal in most markets resulting in an advance of 50¢–$1 per ton. Reports of probable small production and lightness of receipts also gave the market a firmer tone. Mill offerings were small because of the difficulty of obtaining hay at a proper price level. Choice medium ground was quoted about $3 per ton over No. 1, and No. 2 meal could be secured at $1.50–$2 under No. 1. Fine ground meal was offered at anywhere from $1.50 to $3 over medium ground depending upon the degree of fineness. The movement was light.

Farm Labor Supply

The farm labor supply is equal to the demand north of the Ohio River according to reports of correspondents of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The supply is generally sufficient in the northern Plains States except in Montana where a serious shortage is reported. Labor is generally plentiful in the Southwest and on the Pacific coast except in a few districts in Oregon.

Commercial Cantaloupe Crop Is Forecast at 44,573 Cars

The total crop of commercial cantaloupes is estimated at about 44,573 cars by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. This is 37% more than the 1921 crop estimated at 32,555 cars of 350 crates each. The early crop, already marketed, constituted a production of 20,591 cars compared with 12,926 cars produced in 1921. Estimated production of the intermediate crop is 14,117 cars, compared with 12,831 cars produced in 1921. The late-crop production is forecast at 9,865 cars compared with the final estimate of 6,798 cars produced in 1921.

Production as estimated includes carlot movement, movement in less than carloads, whether by freight in mixed cars, or by express, or auto truck, the quantity consumed in home markets; also that portion of the crop which for any reason is not moved off the farm.

COMMERCIAL CANTALOUPES.

Estimated Acreage, Yield, and Forecast of Production in Late States, with Revised Estimates for Early and Intermediate States.

State.	Acreage.		Yield per acre.		Production.		Carlot shipments, 1921.[1]
	Final, 1921.	Estimated, 1922.	Final, 1921.	Indicated, 1922.	Final, 1921.	Estimated, 1922.	
EARLY.	Acres.	Acres.	Crates.[2]	Crates.[2]	Cars.[3]	Cars.[3]	Cars.
California, Southern section	23,400	29,300	173	194	11,566	16,241	10,709
Florida	700	700	150	132	300	264	32
Georgia	1,500	7,500	195	174	836	3,729	640
Texas	800	800	98	156	224	357	162
Total	26,400	38,300	171	188	12,926	20,591	11,543
INTERMEDIATE.							
Alabama	300	300	120	125	103	107	1
Arizona	3,900	4,500	172	190	1,917	2,443	1,474
Arkansas	10,300	7,500	87	70	2,560	1,500	1,501
California, Central section	6,500	7,000	156	150	2,897	3,000	2,224
Delaware	3,500	4,100	105	130	1,050	1,523	943
Illinois	900	900	81	73	208	188	97
Indiana	3,600	3,600	92	85	946	874	644
Maryland	5,500	6,000	88	89	1,383	1,526	1,209
Missouri	900	900	98	75	252	193	107
Nevada	400	1,400	80	145	91	580	74
North Carolina	2,900	4,000	126	140	1,044	1,600	820
Oklahoma	200	400	125	135	71	154	38
South Carolina	1,200	1,500	90	100	309	429	299
Total	40,100	42,100	112	117	12 831	14 117	9,431
LATE.							
Colorado	8,200	14,000	182	178	4,264	7,120	3,215
Iowa	500	1,000	79	80	113	229	41
Michigan	900	1,100	75	70	193	220	176
New Jersey	4,500	3,700	90	91	1,157	962	241
New Mexico	1,000	1,100	180	142	514	446	421
Tennessee	700	1,100	88	70	176	220	23
Virginia	800	700	75	77	171	154	10
Washington	400	1,000	184	180	210	514	202
Total	17,000	23,700	140	146	6,798	9 865	4 329
Total for early, intermediate, and late States	83,500	104,100	136	149	32,555	44,573	25,303

[1] As reported by railroads. [2] Standard crates. [3] Cars containing 350 crates each.

Weather

CROPS BENEFITED BY RAINS IN MOST SECTIONS OF EAST

Continued Drought Injuring Vegetation in Great Plains Area—Farm Work Generally Favored.

Beneficial rains were received in most sections from the Ohio Valley northward and northeastward during the week ending Aug. 29 and vegetation was considerably revived in the immediate Ohio Valley and much of the western Lake region, where it had recently been too dry. The rainfall was rather unevenly distributed, however, and many localities in that area still needed moisture.

Very little rain fell throughout the Great Plains States during the week, which, together with the high temperatures prevailing, intensified the droughty conditions there. Growing vegetation suffered greatly in much of this section, particularly from Kansas southward, and in New Mexico.

The warm weather in the late western districts advanced crops rapidly, and showers in the central Plateau States were very favorable. The nights were somewhat too cool in the Southeast and temperatures were rather too low for the best development of most crops in the more Northeastern States, but on the whole conditions were generally favorable in the Middle and North Atlantic area.

FARM WORK PROGRESSING.

Farm work made good progress in nearly all sections of the country, except that the soil was too dry for preparation for fall seeding in many interior valley localities, although soil conditions were greatly improved in much of the Ohio Valley and western upper Lake region.

Small grains.—The weather continued generally favorable for thrashing small grains in the more northern and northwestern States, but there was some interruption in Nevada and Utah because of rain. Harvest was nearing completion in most of the later districts, although much wheat was still standing in Montana where harvesters were unable to keep up with the rapidly ripening grain.

The weather favorably affected buckwheat in the more northeastern States where the crop was growing well and reported in excellent condition. Flax was unfavorably affected in South Dakota by high temperatures and lack of moisture, but the crop was generally good in North Dakota where the harvest was well along. It was somewhat too cool in California for the best development of rice, but this crop was very good in Arkansas, and was being harvested in Texas, Louisiana, and Georgia.

The preparation of the soil for the seeding of winter grains made rather slow progress in most central valley districts. Rains were beneficial in many Central-Eastern States, particularly in the Ohio Valley, but many localities continued too dry for plowing; this work where not completed was suspended in Kansas on account of hard, dry soil. Plowing was resumed in Minnesota after the recent rains, but was being accomplished with difficulty in most other northern and northwestern States.

Corn.—The progress of corn varied greatly during the week ending Aug. 29. The late crop was considerably benefited by rainfall in the Ohio Valley States, although moisture continued insufficient in many localities of that area, and it was too cloudy and cool in the more northeastern States.

Corn made excellent progress in Iowa until the cooler weather set in the latter part of the week, and its condition there was mostly fair to very good. The bulk of the crop was safe in Missouri and the late-planted in the eastern part of the State was favorably affected by the recent rains.

KANSAS CORN CROP DAMAGED.

The hot, dry weather had practically ruined late corn in Kansas and the earlier crop was seriously affected. There was some improvement in eastern Oklahoma, but the late crop was mostly burned up in the central and western portions. Rain was needed also in some central Gulf States, but conditions were mostly favorable in the middle Atlantic area.

Corn showed much improvement in Minnesota, where beneficial rains had recently occurred, except that very little recovery was shown on uplands and sandy soils. It matured rapidly in the northern Great Plains and at the close of the week was mostly out of frost danger in North Dakota, while a small amount of the earlier crop was safe from frost in Iowa. The weather was generally favorable for harvest in the Southern States.

Cotton.—Cotton made poor progress or continued to deteriorate in most sections of the belt. It was somewhat too cool, especially at night, in the more eastern States, but it was extremely hot until the latter part of the week in the western cotton growing districts. Showers were quite general in most sections from the Mississippi River eastward, but were mostly light and widely scattered in the western portions of the belt, and the unusually warm weather intensified the drought conditions there.

Moderate to heavy rains occurred in eastern Oklahoma the latter part of the week, but very little rain fell in the central and western portions. The crop made fair progress in some eastern districts of that State, but generally poor progress or further deterioration was reported from the western portion.

Progress varied in Texas depending on the local rainfall and insect damage, but there was mostly further deterioration although progress was satisfactory in a few localities; showers occurred at about two-fifths of the reporting stations. Continued warm, dry weather caused further deterioration in Arkansas, especially on uplands, while weevil damage was great and the plants were putting on little or no new fruit.

COTTON MAKES POOR PROGRESS.

The progress of the crop was generally poor in Mississippi where considerable shedding was reported, and was poor to only fair in Alabama, where much cotton was reported as opening prematurely. The week was moderately dry and there was abundant sunshine in Georgia, but cotton made poor to only fair progress and its condition there was mostly very poor; it was opening rapidly in the central and northern portions and nearly all had been picked in the south. Fair progress was reported from South Carolina, where the early crop was maturing rapidly and picking was more general, but weevil was doing great damage generally; they were taking the top crop and seriously damaging intermediate cotton.

Fair progress was reported from North Carolina where bolls were beginning to open. Cotton was helped some by rainfall in Tennessee, but the nights were too cool and the crop showed general deterioration; there was very little new fruit, and considerable damage by rust worms and weevil.

Potatoes.—The weather conditions of the week were favorable for potatoes in the Northeast, although blight increased in a few places. This crop did well in all the Rocky Mountain States and to the westward. In parts of the Lake region, however, the drought had caused much injury, and rain was still badly needed in parts of the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys. Heat and drought did further damage in South Dakota, and where the drought persisted in the southwestern Great Plains the crop deteriorated greatly. Sweet potatoes made generally good progress.

Truck and miscellaneous crops.—Late truck crops improved wherever considerable moisture fell, as shown on chart 2, page 208, and harvesting made satisfactory progress in nearly all sections. The greatest need for moisture was in the Southwest including much of New Mexico, where unirrigated crops had largely failed.

Sugar cane made good progress in the Gulf States, except where too wet over small areas in Florida. Sugar beets were doing well in Nebraska and Wyoming and were much improved by rain in the western valleys of Colorado; this crop was reported as in fair to good condition in Wisconsin.

RAIN BENEFITS TOBACCO.

Tobacco was benefited by rainfall in the large producing sections of the Ohio Valley, although the damage to the early crop had been considerable in the drier districts of Kentucky. The weather was favorable for cutting tobacco in Virginia and conditions were mostly satisfactory in North Carolina.

Pastures, meadows, and stock.—Pastures were benefited by showers during the week in most States east of the Mississippi River, but rainfall was insufficient in many localities of that area. Conditions were generally satisfactory in the more Eastern States, except that grass was short and the fields weedy in Pennsylvania. Pastures and ranges needed more moisture in practically all States between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains, except that considerable improvement resulted in Minnesota because of recent rains. The heat and drought caused further damage throughout nearly the whole of the Plains area. In the far Southwest, Arizona had been rather favored by rainfall and the range there was in mostly satisfactory condition, but it continued clear, hot, and dry in New Mexico with only a few scattered showers which did not bring much relief to the water scarcity. Ranges were fairly good in Montana and were favorably affected by rainfall in western Colorado, Nevada, and Utah.

The weather was generally favorable for late haying, but clover hulling was somewhat delayed in parts of the Ohio Valley by rains, while some hay was spoiled in Utah. The third alfalfa crop improved in Colorado, while the fourth was reported in excellent condition in California.

Fruit.—Cranberries advanced rapidly in New England and were beginning to color, but needed rain in Wisconsin: picking was begun in the latter State. Some damage by drought occurred to fruit in the western Lake region, but otherwise fruits were generally in good condition and being harvested rapidly. Strawberries were fair to good in the extreme Southeast, except that it was too wet in a few localities. Prunes were maturing rapidly and being picked in the Pacific Coast States and Idaho and the weather conditions were generally favorable for drying, which was well started in Cali-

fornia. Oranges were sizing well in the latter State and citrus was doing well in Florida.

Weather Continues Hot in Southern Plains.

Very high temperatures were again experienced in the south-central portion of the country, particularly in Kansas, Missouri, western Arkansas, Oklahoma, and most of Texas, where maxima of more than 100° were experienced. The 24th was especially hot in this area when temperatures as high as 106° were reported from points in Oklahoma and Kansas. On the other hand, they did not reach 90° during the week from the Lake region, the upper Ohio Valley, and the southern Appalachian Mountain districts eastward, and were below 80° at points along the north Atlantic coast.

Chart 1, page 208, shows that for the week as a whole temperatures averaged below normal from the lower Mississippi and Ohio Valleys eastward, but in practically all other sections of the country the weekly means were above the seasonal average. They were much above normal in the Southwest, where the plus departures in some sections were 9° or more, while in much of the far Northwest the week was 6° to 10° warmer than normal.

Considerable cloudy and showery weather prevailed east of the Mississippi River with a marked deficiency in sunshine in the more eastern States. Excessive rains occurred in some localities of the Atlantic coast area as well as in sections of the Northeast. Chart 2, page 208, shows that moderate to rather heavy and in a few localities excessive rain fell in most Central and Northern States east of the Mississippi River. Little or no rain fell, however, in the Southwest, while no measurable amounts were reported from the Pacific Coast States.

Earliest Occurrence of Killing Frost in Fall.

Considerable damage is occasionally done to unmatured crops by early fall frosts, especially in years when vegetation is backward. Consequently, the time of occurrence of the first killing frost in fall is of much importance to agricultural interests in practically all parts of the country, especially so in the principal corn and cotton growing States.

The data in the last column of the table on this page indicate the average dates of the first killing frost in the fall at the Weather Bureau stations listed, but frost frequently occurs in exposed places in the neighboring open country somewhat earlier than the dates given because of the fact that many of the records listed were made in the larger towns and cities.

Killing frost in fall may be expected as early as the dates indicated for the respective points in one-half the years on the average. This does not mean that killing frost will be experienced every other year on these dates, but that, in the long run, there is an even chance that it will occur as early as, or earlier than, the dates given.

The data show that along most of the northern border of the country, killing frost may be expected to occur in half the years as early as Sept. 20 or earlier. To the southward the dates become progressively later, until in the immediate Gulf coast region killing frost does not occur as a rule before November, and at some points not until after the first of December.

WEEKLY TEMPERATURE AND PRECIPITATION—FALL FROST.

Districts and stations.	Temperature. Week ending Aug. 29. Average.	Temperature. Week ending Aug. 29. Departure from normal.	Precipitation. Week ending Aug. 29. Total.	Precipitation. Week ending Aug. 29. Departure from normal.	Frost. Average date of first killing frost in fall.
	°	°	Ins.	Ins.	
GULF STATES.					
Jacksonville	78	−1	1.2	−0.4	Dec. 12
Miami	82	0	1.4	−0.5	.....
Key West	84	+1	0.2	−1.0	.....
Tampa	80	−1	0.1	−1.6	.....
Pensacola	80	−1	0.9	−0.9	Dec. 11
Mobile	80	0	0.4	−0.6	Dec. 10
Montgomery	78	−1	1.1	+0.3	Nov. 12
Anniston	74	−1	0.4	−0.7	Oct. 29
Birmingham	78	+1	0.9	−0.1	Nov. 9
Meridian	78	+1	0.2	−0.5	Nov. 3
Vicksburg	80	0	0.8	+0.1	Nov. 10
New Orleans	84	+2	0.1	−0.9	Dec. 21
Shreveport	82	+2	0.5	0	Nov. 10
Little Rock	80	+2	T.	−0.9	Nov. 13
Fort Smith	82	+4	0.5	−0.2	Nov. 5
Bentonville	80	+5	0.2	−0.6	Oct. 18
Oklahoma	86	+9	T.	−0.5	Nov. 2
Abilene	86	+6	T.	−0.5	Nov. 11
Fort Worth	86	+4	T.	−0.3	Nov. 13
Dallas	84	.....	T.	.....	Nov. 11
Palestine	84	+5	1.3	+0.7	Nov. 7
Taylor	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nov. 27
Houston	84	.....	1.0	.....	Dec. 2
Galveston	84	+2	0.2	−0.8	Dec. 24
Corpus Christi	84	+2	T.	−0.5	Dec. 15
San Antonio	88	+7	0	−0.9	Nov. 20
Del Rio	88	+5	0	−0.6	Nov. 18
MISSOURI VALLEY.					
Springfield, Mo.	78	+5	T.	−0.9	Oct. 18
Columbia, Mo.	74	+1	0	−0.7	Oct. 13
Kansas City	78	+4	0.1	−0.8	Oct. 24
St. Joseph	76	.....	T.	.....	Oct. 13
Topeka	80	+6	T.	−0.8	Oct. 16
Iola	80	+6	0.1	−0.6	Oct. 15
Wichita	82	+6	0.8	+0.2	Oct. 22
Dodge City	82	+7	0.1	−0.4	Oct. 17
Concordia	80	+6	T.	−0.6	Oct. 17
North Platte	74	+5	T.	−0.5	Sept. 30
Lincoln	78	+6	T.	−0.6	Oct. 13
Omaha	76	+3	0.1	−0.7	Oct. 17
Sioux City	72	+1	0.1	−0.5	Oct. 2
Valentine	72	+3	0	−0.5	Sept. 30
Rapid City	72	+6	T.	−0.3	Sept. 28
Pierre	74	+3	0	−0.4	Oct. 12
Huron	70	+2	0.2	−0.1	Sept. 25
Moorhead	66	+2	0.2	−0.5	Sept. 22
Devils Lake	66	+3	0.1	−0.4	Sept. 28
Bismarck	68	+3	T.	−0.5	Sept. 22
Williston	66	0	0	−0.3	Sept. 22
MOUNTAIN REGION.					
Havre	68	+5	T.	−0.3	Sept. 18
Kalispell	68	+7	T.	−0.3	Oct. 2
Helena	70	+6	T.	−0.2	Sept. 27
Yellowstone Park	64	+5	0.1	−0.1	Sept. 24
Sheridan	68	+6	0.1	.....	Sept. 19
Lander	.....	.....	.....	.....	Sept. 16
Cheyenne	70	+6	0.2	0	Sept. 22
Grand Junction	76	+2	0.7	+0.5	Oct. 20
Denver	74	+5	T.	−0.3	Oct. 9
Pueblo	78	+8	T.	−0.3	Oct. 7
Amarillo	84	+11	T.	−0.5	Oct. 26
El Paso	84	+7	T.	−0.5	Nov. 18
Roswell	80	+5	T.	−0.3	Oct. 24
Santa Fe	72	+6	0	−0.6	Oct. 18
Flagstaff	66	+5	0.2	−0.5	Sept. 20
Phoenix	90	+3	T.	−0.2	Dec. 11
Yuma	92	+3	T.	−0.1	.....
Independence	72	−3	0.3	+0.3	Oct. 28
Tonopah	70	+1	0.3	+0.2	Oct. 11
Modena	72	+6	1.0	+0.6	Sept. 24
Salt Lake City	72	0	0.1	−0.1	Oct. 21
Reno	68	+3	T.	−0.1	Oct. 6
Winnemucca	70	+2	0.5	+0.4	Sept. 22
Pocatello	76	+7	0.2	+0.1	Oct. 7
Boise	76	+7	0.2	+0.2	Oct. 21
Lewiston	78	+7	0	−0.1	Oct. 27
Baker	74	+10	T.	−0.1	Sept. 28
Walla Walla	78	+6	T.	−0.2	Nov. 8
Spokane	74	+8	0	−0.2	Oct. 17
PACIFIC COAST.					
Tatoosh Island	56	+1	0	−0.6	.....
Seattle	66	+4	T.	−0.1	Nov. 25
North Head	58	0	T.	−0.2	Dec. 10
Portland, Oreg.	70	+4	T.	−0.2	Nov. 19
Roseburg	70	+3	T.	−0.1	Nov. 15
Eureka	56	0	T.	0	Nov. 22
Red Bluff	76	−2	0	0	Dec. 6
Sacramento	72	0	T.	+T.	Dec. 7
San Francisco	64	+6	T.	+T.	Dec. 26
Fresno	78	−2	0	0	.....
San Luis Obispo	68	+5	0	0	Dec. 16
Los Angeles	78	+7	0	0	.....
San Diego	74	+5	T.	+T.	Dec. 3
ATLANTIC COAST.					
Eastport	58	−2	6.9	+6.3	Oct. 9
Portland, Me.	66	+1	2.0	+1.2	Oct. 22
Burlington	66	+1	1.3	+0.5	Oct. 11
Northfield	.....	.....	.....	.....	Sept. 14
Concord	68	+3	1.5	+0.7	Sept. 28
Boston	70	+2	3.5	+2.7	Oct. 21
Nantucket	70	+3	5.2	+4.7	Nov. 2
New Haven	68	−1	1.6	+0.7	Oct. 23
Albany	68	0	2.2	+1.2	Oct. 12
Ithaca	66	−1	6.0	+5.3	Oct. 10
Binghamton	68	+2	3.7	+2.9	Oct. 4
New York	70	−2	2.8	+1.9	Nov. 7
Scranton	68	0	1.6	+0.6	Oct. 16
Harrisburg	70	0	0.2	−0.8	Oct. 28
Philadelphia	72	0	0.6	−0.2	Oct. 31
Trenton	70	−1	1.6	+0.5	Oct. 19
Atlantic City	70	−2	1.3	+0.6	Nov. 4
Baltimore	74	0	0.8	−0.1	Nov. 5
Washington	72	−1	0.4	−0.5	Oct. 18
Norfolk	74	−2	2.3	+1.3	Nov. 15
Richmond	72	−4	4.4	+3.5	Oct. 31
Lynchburg	72	−2	0.7	−0.2	Oct. 25
Wytheville	66	−3	0.4	−0.5	Oct. 15
Asheville	68	−1	0.4	−0.6	Oct. 19
Charlotte	74	−1	0.7	−0.5	Nov. 7
Raleigh	74	−1	1.1	−0.3	Nov. 1
Hatteras	74	−3	1.6	+0.5	Dec. 11
Wilmington	76	−1	1.1	−0.1	Nov. 16
Charleston	78	−2	0.4	−1.3	Dec. 3
Greenville	74	.....	T.	.....	Nov. 2
Columbia, S. C.	76	−2	T.	−1.6	Nov. 17
Augusta	78	−1	T.	−1.3	Nov. 9
Atlanta	74	−2	0.3	−0.8	Nov. 5
Macon	76	−1	T.	−0.9	Nov. 12
Savannah	78	0	0.3	−1.5	Nov. 25
Thomasville	78	−2	1.0	−0.1	Nov. 14
OHIO VALLEY AND TENNESSEE.					
Memphis	78	0	0.7	+0.1	Nov. 2
Nashville	76	−1	2.2	+1.3	Oct. 31
Chattanooga	72	−3	3.1	+2.1	Nov. 3
Knoxville	70	−3	0.9	+0.1	Oct. 30
Lexington	72	−1	0.4	−0.4	Oct. 24
Louisville	74	−1	1.3	+0.5	Oct. 21
Evansville	76	+1	2.0	+1.3	Oct. 28
Indianapolis	72	0	1.4	+0.7	Oct. 18
Cincinnati	72	0	3.7	+2.9	Oct. 25
Dayton	70	−2	1.2	+0.4	Oct. 10
Columbus	70	−1	0.2	−0.4	Oct. 17
Parkersburg	72	0	6.0	+5.3	Oct. 16
Elkins	66	−1	1.3	+0.6	Oct. 9
Pittsburgh	70	−1	0.2	−0.5	Oct. 22
LAKE REGION.					
Canton	66	+1	0.7	0	Sept. 28
Syracuse	68	+1	1.7	+1.0	Oct. 20
Oswego	68	+1	0.9	+0.2	Oct. 22
Buffalo	68	+1	0.3	−0.4	Oct. 19
Erie	70	+2	1.5	+0.8	Nov. 5
Cleveland	70	+1	0.5	−0.3	Oct. 31
Toledo	70	0	1.0	+0.3	Oct. 19
Detroit	68	0	0.6	0	Oct. 11
Saginaw	68	+1	0.7	+0.1	Oct. 1
Alpena	64	+2	3.0	+2.3	Sept. 29
Grand Rapids	70	+2	1.8	+1.2	Oct. 20
Chicago	72	+1	0.9	+0.1	Oct. 20
Fort Wayne	70	.....	0.6	.....	Oct. 9
Milwaukee	70	+3	0	−0.8	Oct. 19
Green Bay	66	+1	1.0	+0.5	Oct. 14
Escanaba	66	+3	0.7	0	Oct. 5
Ludington	66	.....	0.9	.....	Oct. 19
Sault Ste. Marie	62	+3	0.9	+0.2	Oct. 1
Marquette	66	+4	1.4	+0.8	Oct. 15
Duluth	64	+3	1.1	+0.4	Oct. 8
UPPER MISSISSIPPI VALLEY.					
St. Paul	68	+1	0.1	−0.6	Oct. 8
La Crosse	68	0	T.	−0.8	Oct. 16
Madison	70	+3	0	−0.8	Oct. 18
Charles City	70	+2	0.2	−0.5	Oct. 8
Dubuque	72	+2	T.	−0.8	Oct. 14
Davenport	74	+3	0.2	−0.6	Oct. 18
Des Moines	72	+1	3.4	+2.7	Oct. 10
Keokuk	74	+1	0.6	0	Oct. 13
Peoria	72	+1	0.4	−0.2	Oct. 18
Terre Haute	72	.....	1.0	.....	Oct. 21
Springfield, Ill.	74	+2	0.4	−0.2	Oct. 24
Hannibal	74	+1	0.1	−0.4	Oct. 18
St. Louis	78	+3	0.1	−0.5	Oct 28
Cairo	76	0	0.7	+0.1	Oct. 30

NOTE.—T indicates amount too small for measurement.

CHART 1.—DEPARTURE OF MEAN TEMPERATURE FROM THE NORMAL, WEEK ENDING 8 A. M., AUGUST 29, 1922.

CHART 2.—PRECIPITATION, INCHES, WEEK ENDING 8 A. M., AUGUST 29, 1922.

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